THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 184

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tiger Gloats At G.O.P. Rift In New York

Sees Chance to Scatter Fusion Forces by Encouraging Split

Party Peace Is Vital

Nation Eager to See Which Shall Rule: Machine Politics or the People

By WYONA DASHWOOD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—The big question of government in New York City today revolves around where rulership lies—whether it is vested in a sovereign people or in Tammany Hall; whether City Hall represents nothing more significant in municipal affairs than an exceedingly fine example of early American architecture, while the real business of government is carried forward under the auspices of Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief, in the pink brick building facing Union Square.

The question has become so pressing with this largest and richest of the nation's cities, on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of the political excesses of Tammany overlordship, that the mobilization against the Tiger's suzerainty has crystallized into a major offensive nearly five months before the mayoralty election and two months before the campaign is scheduled to open.

The New York City mayoralty became an elective office in 1834, and for 100 years it has been the catspaw of the Wigwam, save for three successful reform interims. Up to 1913, when John Purroy Mitchel was elected Mayor on a fusion ticket, Tammany had named two-thirds of the city's Mayors, and since the Mitchel administration, it has held unbroken sway at City Hall.

To accomplish this grip on the city, the subjugation of the Republican Party here was necessary, and Tammany has used two ways to dispose of its enemies—break them or buy them off.

Cannot Break Republicans

It has not been able to break the Republican Party in New York because its membership includes men who represent the bone and sinew of the G. O. P. in the Empire State and nation. These men will always form a basic framework around which a powerful political party can be built, but, although several of them have served national administrations, they have permitted the machinery of the New York City organization to come under the control of professional politicians in the five counties.

Thus, it is charged by no less an authority than Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, that Tammany has been able, if not to buy, at least to make the Republican organization in the city innocuous. It has been able to do this through various forms of patronage, so identifying the political fortunes of county and district leaders with those of Tammany that a political upset for the dominant party has become unwelcome even to them.

Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, New York County Republican chairman, is held by Mr. Macy and others high in the party as chiefly responsible for this state of affairs, and the ousting of this leader has become a main objective to the Macy forces, civic organizations and overburdened taxpayers who seek to set up an honest and aggressive minority party which will defeat Tammany next November. They hold that victory is impossible until there has been a G. O. P. house-cleaning, and they cite history to prove this.

This history shows that the 20-year Koenig leadership is a record of fumbling, groping for candidates, advertising small hope of Republican victory, giving potential candidates the best excuses for declining to accept and failure to support the candidate finally selected.

G. O. P. Shows Impotence

Republican impotence got city-wide acknowledgment in the special mayoralty election last November, when, in the face of a completely discredited Tammany, the Wigwam piled up more than 1,000,000 votes for a candidate whom every voter recognized as the organization's martinet, while the Republican

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 1, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
"Be of good cheer"
[With German Translation]
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Another group of Vacation Vocations appears on the inside back page. Perhaps you have an idea that has brought supplies, to share in this new department.

The editor of our Interior Decoration and Antiques page is in Chicago, looking over the manufacturers' semiannual show at the Furniture Mart. He tells us today what Americans are buying.

"Impromptu Sports" on the Editorial page will surely awaken some interesting memories.

Judging from the "Bookman's Holiday," the editor of the Book page must be moving into the new Publishing House.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and a successor to our Letter Puzzles, a Number Puzzle.

Roosevelt Ready to Do Part Toward Stabilizing Currency

Oils the Way to Steadying of Dollar—May Save London Conference—Four Plans Are Available —Markets Rise on News

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—President Roosevelt has pushed open the door leading to currency stabilization, but only a little crack, and the stock and produce markets responded buoyantly.

Stabilization of the price of the dollar in terms of foreign money can be accomplished in four ways:

1. Exchange control by central banks operating together. All applications for foreign money would be scrutinized. No transactions which would "break" the exchange rates would be allowed. Germany and South American states practice such a control. This method puts foreign commercial and financial intercourse in a straight jacket.

2. Buying and selling foreign currencies by central banks in joint agreement on the opposite side to the speculators. This has never been done before by central banks whose currencies are unstable. The object would be to "steady the exchanges," that is, prevent the wide swing in the rates.

3. Pegging. The Federal Reserve System would buy and sell foreign exchange at a fixed exchange level. Britain did this in war time, the pound being pegged to the dollar, which was on the gold standard. In post-war years France pegged the franc to the pound, when the pound was on the gold standard. Operations started in the fall of 1926. They were preliminary to stabilization on the gold standard which occurred on June 25, 1928. Conditions were favorable to France because speculators were buying stated that he wishes the dollar to ization would be at a higher level. Today speculators are selling dollars in anticipation that revalorization will be at a lower level.

4. Fixing price of dollar in terms of gold. This is the final act of stabilization.

President Roosevelt has apparently allowed the Federal Reserve authorities to engage in (1) and (2). But, if they indulge in such operations, they will have obtained more authority than has yet been stated. Moreover, the President would not allow too rigorous action, as he has stated that he wishes the ddllar to go lower, which is almost an intimation to the speculators to sell.

A possible outcome of "steadying the exchanges," which would be hampered by the President's known

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Puerto Rico Hears Statehood Pledge By New Governor

Gore Warns Politicians of Island That They Must Serve People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 1—Mr. Robert H. Gore, inaugurated eleventh Civil Governor of Puerto Rico today, in his inaugural address recalled the promise of the Democratic Party pledging statehood to the island, and stressed the need of the Government to provide work for the unemployed.

He warned politicians they must serve the people, that the island's political and governmental life must be reshaped and that a new feeling must be aroused to assure island citizens of the prosperity and happiness to come out of the "New Day" and "New Deal."

Governor Gore succeeds Gov James R. Beverley, who introduced him and who is the only retiring American governor to plan to continue to make the island his home. He will return to the practice of law.

Much of Governor Gore's speech dealt with the possibilities of developing new industries and, through careful workmanship, the attaining of a reputation for fine workmanship, particularly in the needle and handcrafts, in which the island has a start. These would greatly aid in economic recovery, he felt sure.

Governor Gore's reference to statehood was specific, but his statement gave no indication that its realization would be speedy. He said:

"Economy must ever be the watchword of the Government of Puerto Rico if it is to survive and to qualify for the statehood for which the Democratic party is on record. I, therefore, shall make every effort and every sacrifice necessary to reduce the expenditures of the island's government, so that all the sooner Puerto Rico may become a self-sustaining governmental organization, which can exist without special privileges from the parent government."

Promising to obtain for the island participation in all state aid programs that have been or are to be passed by Congress the new Governor said he was sure that Puerto Ricans themselves will feel they have not measured up to the standards of their own ideals if they do not use these efforts so that when his administration is ended the island will be in better position both financially and politically.

He asked politicians, in a spirit of fair play, to take a vow of allegiance to the people, as he had taken his oath to serve the island loyally as governor without mental reservation or equivocation of any sort, "so that we may work together for the common purpose of this commonwealth. Let us know well that good government is not promise. It is performance."

More stress must be placed in practical education, Gov. Gore said, asserting it is not necessary to educate so many boys and girls for the white collar jobs when so many already qualified scarcely subsist.

Industrial Workers Increase in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 1—One of the most striking indications of Canada's apparent return to prosperity has been the recent increase in employment in manufacturing industries.

During May, 16,264 workers were added to the pay roll of these industries, as compared with an addition of under 1000 in May of last year. The increased activity was general in most industries and was most marked in the animal products, the metallic and the textile groups and in lumbering and paper manufacturing.

London Forecasts Steadier Dollar By Banks' Action

World Conference Awaits Definite Pronouncement From Roosevelt

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—With every expectation that President Roosevelt will agree, if not to a definite governmental statement on stabilization of exchanges, at least to independent action by the central banks to that end, the World Economic Conference feels it has successfully turned perhaps its most difficult corner.

Last night and again this morning after the gold countries, Britain, and Prof. Raymond Moley had agreed on a declaration looking toward steadying of exchanges, all conference circles turned their faces westward to await the Roosevelt reply. It did not come when the first meeting with Professor Moley broke up at 7 o'clock. It did not come at the second meeting at 10 p. m. Nor did it arrive early Saturday morning.

Instead, and despite Professor Moley's warm pleadings over the transatlantic telephone to Washington in behalf of a declaration, a statement from President Roosevelt was published stating that temporary stabilization was a matter for central banks. However, this did not dishearten the conference, for the delegates feel even if an open commitment from the Washington Government does not come that the Federal Reserve Banks will be steadying the dollar, and the fluctuations like those of the past week will probably be averted.

Three Points of Action

The declaration, though it is still technically secret, revolves around emphasis on the necessity of avoiding speculation which was written into the conferences agenda months ago in Geneva. But it falls into these three parts:

First, announcement of powers still remaining on the gold standard that they are fully determined to preserve the value of their currencies.

Second, comes the declaration by signatory powers which have abandoned gold that it is their inten-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Education Facing Its Greatest Fight, N.E.A. Leaders Say

Great Gathering in Chicago Charges Dictating by Big Business and Banks

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—Stirred by the belief that education is facing its greatest struggle of the century, school people from all over the country are converging on Chicago for the seventy-first annual meeting of the National Education Association opening here this evening.

They are coming by train and boat and bus, but more than half of them have packed themselves and their families into their faithful cars, taken on a load of gasoline and a picnic box or two and started for this city which planned a great fair celebrating the Century of Progress while its own school-teachers remained unpaid for six months.

Many of the teachers who are on their way here are unpaid themselves or have taught in shortened school terms. From them and their colleagues such a protest went up that the organization narrowly missed changing its meeting place to another city and only determined on Chicago when the local teachers were given half their back salary and promised the rest.

Help Needed

"We need help," was the statement of a Californian, who drove his car in yesterday with a story of the sacrifices he had made to get here. The opinion which is fairly current among the arrivals is that a great drive is being made against education, using taxes as a screen, with the twofold object of reducing the tax item in corporate budgets and maintaining a state of ignorance among the population.

Bankers and corporation lawyers are the enemies whom the educators believe they are facing, and the matter has gone far enough for Mr. J. W. Crabtree, the association secretary, to say in his annual report concerning United States Senator Royal Copeland (D.) of New York City: "We are advised that Senator Copeland is looking into the charges that the banks are dictating more and more to boards of education as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Brazil Backs Zeppelin Line Across Atlantic; 20 Yearly Trips to Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 1 (By U. P.)—The Graf Zeppelin Company of Germany, known as the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin, will construct a hangar here through the aid of a Brazilian Government loan of 12,000 contos (about $900,000).

Up to now, although the Zeppelin has made regular trips to Rio de Janeiro, it has stopped here only for an hour or so, returning north to its hangar at Pernambuco on its voyage back to Europe.

Details of the construction of the hangar, selection of the site and financial arrangements were made by Commander Hugo Eckener of the Zeppelin Company and the Government Cabinet Ministers. Once the hangar is built, the Zeppelin will make 20 trips a year between Europe and South America.

Completion of the project, according to Commander Eckener, will mean that Rio de Janeiro will become the first South American city to be definitely linked to Europe by the Zeppelin airway.

Commander Eckener said he hoped that completion of a new giant Graf Zeppelin could be undertaken about the time the Rio de Janeiro field is ready. The new Zeppelin will have accommodations for 54 passengers and will be capable, it is estimated, of making the trip from Friedrichshafen to Rio de Janeiro in 80 hours. This will mean a saving of 10 days in traveling time as compared with the water route.

Names of Famous Harvard Men Win New Support Against Women and Painters

Unofficially, Harvard men are conducting an investigation this weekend. Their habitual nonchalance is somewhat ruffled.

Admitting women as residents in the sacred Yard Dormitories last summer, wasn't so bad, they concede, though it hurt somewhat to find feminine names delicately inserted among famous masculine ones that have stood for years on Harvard walls. But when painters redecorating Hollis and Holworthy Halls in preparation for this year's influx, painted out the names of Emerson, Everett, Wendell Phillips, Sargent and others equally revered, a protesting charge was laid at the doors of the early feminine arrivals.

It's all right, says the investigating committee, to emulate the deeds of such famous grads as "Teddy" Roosevelt, Horatio Alger, or Thoreau, and to aspire to their positions, but it is very bad taste to cause these names to be erased from the walls of their Alma Mater, even if there is the intention of substituting possible women successors.

We've had enough of this feminist movement, they say, and proceed to quash all aspiration to some of the real important rôles, by calling attention first to the fact that one position will always be safe, "Teddy" Roosevelt's. No woman can ever be President of the United States, they assert.

Prof. N. Henry Black, director of the summer school which opens its sixty-second year next Thursday, when approached today was willing to discuss the innovations offered by the school this summer, but refused to discuss women.

"The weekly board is reduced to $8 from $9, there are to be daily chapel exercises in the memorial church, weekly organ recitals, and a series of popular lectures," he said.

"What does the committee mean by saying 'No woman can ever be President'?" he was asked. "Probably that's because none will admit she is over 35 years of age," came the answer.

Wage Cut Restored By Western Union

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday it would restore to 37,000 employees today the 10 per cent reduction in wages which became effective last August.

An agreement also was reached at a meeting of officers and employees' representatives on the approximate refund of wages deducted from the pay roll prior to yesterday, subject to completion of the June accounts.

SEATTLE, Wash, July 1 (AP)—Reflecting an added employment of at least 3000 men during the week ending June 24, mills reporting to the West Coast Lumberman's Association increased production almost 12 per cent or 11,000,000 feet over the previous week, the organization said yesterday.

Wings Full Spread for Massed Flight to New World

Balbo Launches Air Armada On Cruise to Chicago

Italian Squadron of Flying Boats Ends First Leg at Amsterdam

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 1—The Italian air armada of 25 flying boats under Gen. Italo Balbo, Air Minister, which is undertaking a massed flight from Orbetello to Chicago and back, took off at 11:45 p. m. E. S. T. last night and within six hours had reached its first halt, Amsterdam, an 870-mile trip involving the difficult crossing of the Alps, the total one-way trip will be about 6100 miles.

The squadron, which is manned by 100 of Italy's crack aviators, is bound for Chicago's exposition, in the following stages:

Amsterdam to Londonderry, North Ireland, 630 miles.

Londonderry to Reykjavik, Iceland, 930 miles.

Reykjavik to Cartwright, Labrador, 1500 miles.

Cartwright to Shediac, New Brunswick, 800 miles.

Shediac to Montreal, 500 miles.

Montreal to Chicago, 870 miles.

Each of General Balbo's machines is carrying a crew of four, composed of two pilots, one wireless operator and a mechanic. The flight constitutes one of the most ambitious aerial enterprises ever attempted over the Atlantic.

The flight started from Orbetello, on the Italian sea coast, some 75 miles northwest of Rome, and is to end at Ostia, near Rome. The return journey has not been definitely fixed. The present idea is to fly back by way of New York, Random Sound (Newfoundland), Valentia (Ireland), landing at Ostia. If, however, the weather is unsuitable, the southern route via the Azores may be taken.

Ever since Gen. Italo Balbo has been at the head of the Italian Air Ministry, the Italian Air Force has specialized in group flights.

The most notable was made three years ago when General Balbo successfully led 11 seaplanes in a non-stop flight from Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, to Port Natal, Brazil, over the south Atlantic Ocean.

The machines for the present flight are the Savoia Marchetti 55, each having two Isotta Fraschini Asso 750 engines, developing 925 horsepower.

While the old machines with a load of 21,160 lbs. required 85 to 95 seconds to take off, the new machines, with a full load of 26,450 lbs., can take off in 40 to 41 seconds. The greater power at their disposal and the adoption of a three-blade duraluimin propeller of high efficiency—an American invention—combine to make possible a considerable increase of speed in the new models. The new machines, in fact, have a maximum speed of 175 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 143, compared with 122 and 100 respectively with the old machines.

The hulls contain 16 fuel tanks containing 6160 pounds of fuel. Each machine will carry a long and a short-wave transmitting and receiving wireless set. An instrument on board the ship Alice in Eskimo Bay—which is the principal American base of the Italian air armada—will give the route by wireless.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A message from Amsterdam to the Mackay Radio Company today said that one of the planes of the Italian air armada capsized at Amsterdam and was wrecked. One member of the crew was missing, and the pilot and commander were saved by two Dutch marine cadets, the message said.

Upper—© Court Commercial Photo, Hempstead, N. Y., from Keystone. Inset—Wide World. Lower Center—Keystone. Center Right—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BALBO CASTS LOOSE

Upper—Savoia Marchetti Flying Boat Taking Off. Below—Map of Fliers' Route. In Circle—Gen. Italo Balbo. In Square—Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, One of the Commanding Officers.

British to Annul Embargo; Soviet To Free Engineers

Foreign Ministers Agree on Formula to End Commercial War

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—Raising of the British embargo on Russian goods and the simultaneous release of the two imprisoned engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company are now assured at an early date, it is authoritatively indicated here.

The past week Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, profiting by the otherwise irksome delays of the World Economic Conference, have been striving to reach an agreement which would enable the two countries to end a situation that has now lasted more than two months and caused incalculable losses to trade on both sides. The meeting yesterday enabled the two foreign ministers to agree to a formula which now only awaits the formal sanction of Moscow.

One of the difficulties which had to be surmounted was the fact that in the interval since the embargo was declared the Anglo-Russian trade agreement has lapsed. It will now be brought into operation again, pending conclusion of a new agreement. Negotiations for another trade treaty were suspended when the Metropolitan-Vickers engineers were arrested.

Millions to Spend On Nation's Roads Are Put in Motion

Federal Funds Released Will Give Work to 100,000 Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1—Practically every county in the nation will feel the buoyant effect of the $400,000,000 released today by the federal emergency administration of public works for road building.

More than 9,600,000 man-weeks of labor will be provided in the Administration's first mighty thrust at unemployment. At least 100,000 men will be at work within six weeks on road construction sites throughout the nation, it is estimated.

Funds were allotted by the United States bureau of public roads. They are available for all types of roads, including city streets, superhighways of four concrete lanes, ordinary highways, forest roads and trails and th low-type "farm-to-market" road built of native soil.

For the first time, federal funds are available for elimination of grade crossings without a contribution of part of the cost by the railroads affected. Inability of the rail roads to finance such work on a large scale has heretofore retarded grade crossing elimination.

"Unemployed throughout the country in two weeks will start moving off relief rolls onto pay rolls as a result of the quick distribution of road funds," according to a statement from the public works administration.

"The swath cut from the relief rolls by the road work will be impressive. The number of newly employed men will increase steadily as state and local highway programs develop and win approval. September will probably witness the peak operations. The advent of cold weather will not halt work, for federal highway engineers are perfecting methods for modifying effects of low temperatures upon roads under construction."

Not more than 50 per cent of the funds available will be applied to the extension of the federal aid system outside corporate limits. The remainder will be expended on secondary or "feeder" roads and for extension of the federal aid system into and through municipalities.

Federal officials estimate from 80 to 90 per cent of each dollar spent under the road-building program will take the form of wages, either at construction sites or in production of materials and equipment.

London's New Unified Transport System Takes Over City's 10,000,000 Daily Users

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—Londoners went to work today under a brand new transport system which, though only a few hours old, nevertheless is capable of carrying some 10,000,000 passengers daily—exactly like its predecessor.

Until today London traffic had been organized in six main groups, all except one in the hands of private enterprise. From now on the business will be a monopoly run by men who have made their mark under competitive conditions but who have agreed to place their services at the disposal of the state.

The change-over involves the disappearance of a number of familiar initials such as LGOC — London General Omnibus Company; LCC—London County Council; trams; the "Met" — Metropolitan Railway. Instead there will be a single group of four letters LPTB standing for London Passenger Transport Board.

Lord Ashfield, chairman of the board, was until today the head of the largest of the private enterprise organizations now merged into the public utility corporation. He is no longer responsible to the shareholders but holds appointment by a special act of Parliament and is responsible to the whole nation.

At present all is outwardly exactly the same as before—the same familiar scarlet buses with the same names painted on them, the same "tubes" with the same old straps, the same officials with the same uniforms, caps—and smiles. Even when the change is completed there won't be much to see.

Nevertheless today marks the end of an era of competition in the handling of London's traffic problem and the substitution of a new era of coördination under control of the state.

Reich Pressure Upon Churches Leads to Crisis

Von Hindenburg Appeals to Chancellor Hitler for Adjustment

Ban on Church Politics

Roman Catholic Activities Limited—Protestants Are in Easier Position

Precipitation of a religious crisis in connection with Germany's fast-moving political affairs has come as a result of three highly significant moves. First of these is the intervention of the veteran President von Hindenburg in the dispute between the Hitler Government and the Evangelical churches of Prussia—his first important intervention since Hitler took office. The President makes a strong plea for settlement of the dispute which reached a crisis when the Hitler nominee for leadership in the national Protestant church, Mueller, failed to get the necessary majority of church votes.

Another move is the double onslaught against the Roman Catholic Church organization in Prussia and in Bavaria, business offices of the church being forcibly closed in the former while the state fascist government is pursuing its drive against the church in the latter, the Centrum Party in both states being on the point of dissolution.

Another significant move is the decision reported by Mr. Mueller that Hitler is to transfer his faith from the Roman Catholicism to the new national Protestant church. The change is reported to be planned for the approaching 415th birthday anniversary of Martin Luther.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MUNICH, July 1—The struggle of both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches for self-determination against increasing pressure exerted by the National Socialists in Germany has reached an acute stage, involving both the Protestants of Prussia and the Roman Catholics of Bavaria.

In Prussia, the voice of the veteran President von Hindenburg has been raised after long silence in behalf of the evangelical churches, in an appeal to the Hitler Government to compose its differences with the churches, at the same time expressing deep concern for the "inner liberty" of the religious bodies.

Bavaria, which has been a starting point of several experiments since the National Socialist revolution, has now become the field of the campaign against political Roman Catholicism, recalling Bismarck's historical Kulturkampf in the eighties.

Campaign Against Party

The drive which the National Socialist Bavarian Government is making against the Bavarian Peoples' Party, the chief Roman Catholic organization, in the most Roman Catholic state in all Germany, is to be the prelude of corresponding action against the Center Party which represents Roman Catholics in northern and central Germany. Proscription of the Bavarian Peoples' Party is expected to follow.

Either voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Roman Catholic Center party is anticipated as a sequel. In the new State there will thus eventually be no separate parties. But the question raised goes deeper than that of political parties. It is an old one—dual competences. It is the question of where the lawful rights of the Roman Catholic Church end and those of the State begin. Under the National Socialist régime in which the State is to be almost omnipotent this problem was bound to arise and even temporary solution presents peculiar difficulties.

Complication in Bavaria

The special complication in Bavaria lies in the fact that this state's huge peasant population forms the main strength of Roman Catholicism and with the small shopkeeper in the towns hold the bulk of adherence of National Socialism.

A struggle has begun in which it is important to grasp fundamentals for the standpoints of both sides. National Socialists contend that since the World War the Roman Catholic Church has exercised political power in Germany to an extent disproportionate to its numerical strength in the Reich. Although only a third of the German nation, the Roman Catholics in the Reich, holding the balance of power, have virtually ruled Germany from the time of the establishment of the Weimar Constitution of 1919 until the fall of Chancellor Bruening last year.

The Bavarian People's Party has had complete monopoly of political power in every field for a decade. National Socialists claim that the rule of the Roman Catholic Party has been disastrous to Germany. They have decided that in future the church must keep out of politics and that its various organizations, such as the Youth Movement and Roman Catholic Trade Unions must be controlled by forces which set the national idea before everything else. This attitude is the outcome of the prevailing hypothesis that if a powerful and prosperous Germany is to be created, a new system must be inaugurated, according

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Tourist Season Finds Many New Trips Available

Train, Ship, Motor, at Home and Abroad, Invite One to See the Sights

With the summer vacation season in full swing, steamship and railroad companies are seeking through special excursions and lower rates to convince persons that they should travel this summer whether for a few days or for weeks.

A series of Sunday sea cruises from Boston has been started by the Eastern Steamship Company and will be continued throughout the season. These trips will start each Sunday at 11 a. m. from the Hoosac Tunnel Docks at Charlestown. The liners Yarmouth and Evangeline will be used.

The itinerary includes a trip through the Cape Cod Canal to the tip of the cape. The return to Boston will be made via the North Shore, the ships arriving here at 6 p. m.

The same company is offering new low rates for transportation of cars on excursions between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S. On excursions any sailing date before July 12, the automobile rate will be $15, provided at least two adults accompany the car, each paying $15 round trip.

"Down East" Tours

Week-end excursions from Boston to Yarmouth are being run each Friday by the Eastern until Sept. 15. The car rate is $12 when the vehicle is accompanied by two adults, each paying the $12 passenger rate. Booklets are available on these excursions.

The Fall River Line is running a series of 10 Mayflower tours from New York. The first of the series, a group of six five-day Cape Cod tours, will start tomorrow. Other Cape Cod trips will be made on July 16 and 30; Aug. 6 and 27 and Sept. 3, by steamer and rail. Hyannis, Provincetown and Plymouth will be visited. The all-expense rate is $45.

Two 12-day White Mountain tours are scheduled to leave New York on July 23 and Aug. 20. These tours, for an all-expense fare of $99.50, include visits to such places as Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass.; Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; Old Man of the Mountain, the Flume, Franconia Notch, Lost River and a side trip to the Presidential Range.

Up the Saguenay

Seven-day trips to the Saguenay River, Canada, are to be made on July 9 and Aug. 13 by steamer and sail. The itinerary includes the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, Quebec, Montmorenci Falls and Montreal. The all-expense rate is $83. A pamphlet on these tours may be obtained at the Fall River Line office.

Three low-cost tours to Europe are to start from Boston by the White Star Line on Aug. 27. The liner Britannic will be used, according to Mr. F. J. Reuter, district passenger agent.

A three weeks trip to the Shakespeare country, London, and Paris, is the first of the three tours. For persons having a month or more for vacation, two special itineraries are offered, visiting in addition, Holland, the Rhine, Heidelberg, Lucerne, Interlaken, Montreux, Paris, of Berlin, Munich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Montreux, and Paris. A folder on these Labor Day tours have been issued and may be obtained at the White Star Line offices.

Germany Seeks Tourists

Germany expects an excellent tourist season this year, according to the German Tourist Information Office in New York, which points out that numerous musical festivals in commemoration of Richard Wagner and Brahms, annual folk plays and religious celebrations will be held during the summer.

German railroads have announced additional rate reduction for tourist travel, especially for groups. Fares have been lowered 7 to 8 per cent. Recreation resorts also have cut rates. Several old cities will celebrate anniversaries this year and numerous outstanding sports events are planned.

In a recent issue of the Cunard Anchor News, announcement was made that the Franconia cruises to Canada and Bermuda will visit St. Pierre instead of Murray Bay, Canada. Also the summer cruise of the Mauretania to the West Indies and South America, scheduled for Aug. 26 has been changed to Aug. 22. The Mauretania, which has been painted a glistening white, begins this series of West Indies and South America cruises on July 8. They will continue into September.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Price of 'Isolation' Held Big Extension Of Nation in Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., July 1—Any effort toward isolated national recovery will mean an enormous extension of the influence of government in business, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, assistant professor of economics, University of Chicago, told the New England Institute of International Relations at its closing sessions here today. The institute, which has been under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, attracted about 150 peace workers from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Gideonse, who conducted a course on "Financial and Economic Interdependence of the World," said that an international program would minimize such government interference because it would restore the value of investments and productive equipment that have been destroyed by economic nationalism.

"In order to avoid this destruction by new nationalistic measures," the economist pointed out, "the Government's aid will have to be invoked. Thus we have nationalism leading fatally to state capitalism and a clear demonstration of the old thesis that our free capitalistic institutions can only be saved by recognizing that they are international in character.

"Gold may have weaknesses when compared with some conceivable monetary schemes. The truth is that these schemes demand a higher order of intelligence in their public operation than we are likely to elect into positions of public importance. The trouble with gold was not with the inherent qualities of that metal as a money, but with the qualities of the management of the gold standard. The same quality of management would make a mess of any other kind of money. You cannot have an international money like gold and an extreme economic nationalism at one and the same time without courting disaster."

Middlebury School Aids International Good Will

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 1—An international atmosphere pervades Middlebury with the opening of the schools of French, Spanish and Italian.

The objective of establishing good will between the European nations through intensive study of various national customs, institutions, and languages will be emphasized particularly during the six-week session. No English will be heard on the campus, in the dining rooms or dormitories during the summer; the 325 representing 100 American colleges and practically every State have pledged themselevs to speak no tongue but that of the school in which they are enrolled. The atmosphere of the three schools will remain strictly national in honoring the European festivals and traditions. Evening programs will include presentation of foreign plays, concerts and social events in Continental style.

Volendam to Start Mediterranean Cruises

Volendam, the large passenger liner of the Holland-America Line, due at Boston tomorrow, from Rotterdam, is making the first regularly scheduled call at Boston of any Dutch passenger ship. Its schedule calls for starting at Boston of a 54-day cruise to the Mediterranean and Norway, calling first at New York.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice chairman of the Boston Port Authority, and other officials will go down the harbor to greet the craft and its officers. Twice as many passengers as planned for have been booked to sail on the Volendam.

National W.C.T.U. Grapples Frankly With New Barrier

Facing of Facts Elicits Pledges for Renewed Dry Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE Wis.—July 1—A frank facing of current American temperance problems—the apparent loss of much dry territory, the Administration's indorsement of beer legislation and other reversals—took place at the fifty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here today.

With this uncolored look at the facts, however, came new pledges for activity in the movement to abolish the liquor traffic. Cheers encouraged speakers as they called for a return to the temper of the historic temperance crusade of the '80s of which the sixtieth anniversary is being celebrated by this convention.

"Will the people sit meekly under the lash and be satisfied with that plane of idealism which sanctions the degradation of the human race for gold to pay the bills of an improvident government?" demanded Dr. Izora Scott, representative of the national organization at Washington. "Nothing in the history of our nation makes us believe they will."

People Not to Submit

Dr. Scott said some of the recent legal decisions against the constitutionality of the beer legislation were indications in this direction, and cited cases in Colorado, Georgia, West Virginia, and Indiana.

Methods of meeting some of these current problems were put forward by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president, in a series of recommendations. For the politcal problem, her proposal was, "that each state plan to secure the systematic enrollment of dry voters in every county and in every election district. This to the end that we may plan unitedly for the nomination of dry candidates and aid in the formation of a dry political group committed to prohibition and other moral reforms."

To raise funds for furthering the big educational program of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Boole urged the continuance of the "crucible plan" and support of the campaign to secure 25-cent contributions to prevent repeal in coöperation with the National Emergency Committee. The "crucible plan," recently started, is expected to bring in hundreds of dollars without the expenditure of any money by members. Each friend of temperance is asked to look about her home for bits of old gold, obsolete watches, jewelry and the like, or silver that is no longer useful. This is to be melted and sold.

Tragedy to Workers

Something different in temperance addresses was presented to the convention last night when Mr. Whiting Williams, industrial investigator, told what prohibition means to the masses—the 110,000,000 laboring people of the country—as he has observed it by going about in the guise of a common laborer, both before and after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

His conclusion was that prohibition had greatly lessened the drinking by the masses, that it had enormously benefited them.

"We have before us probably a long period of trial and error," he said, "because so few people realize the part John Barleycorn has played in the family of the workers. If the return of beer proceeds to lesson the sobriety, the productiveness and the magnificent stamina of the individual worker, this will be a major tragedy not only for this group but for every manufacturer and business man throughout the land."

Meeting in Milwaukee, known as a center of the brewing industry, the temperance women were pleased with the civic welcome accorded them. Neswpapers are giving much space to the convention. A message from Mayor Daniel W. Hoan said: "You may be assured of the genuineness of our welcome and our interest in the social ideals which will guide your deliberations."

Meetings are being held in the Milwaukee Auditorium, over which waves a large American flag.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edwin Hamre, Oregon.
Harold E. Haaland, Oregon.
Miss Anita Gray Little, New Hampshire.
Margaret F. Morton, New York.
Laura M. Caulkins, New York.
Doris L. Murdough, Massachusetts.
Henry L. Houston, Massachusetts.
John Mitton, Massachusetts.
A. Laurence Erickson, New York.
Mrs. George Hyde Emery, Connecticut.
George Hyde Emery, Connecticut.
Mrs. Alex Brown, Ontario, Can.
Alex Brown, Ontario, Can.
Ethel C. Ince, New York.
Bertha L. Hogrefe, California.
Elizabeth C. Oswald, New York.
Mrs. Clara W. Thompson, New York.
Mrs. Evelyn D. Rea, Florida.
Marian F. Brazelton, Illinois.
Lulu Farley, California.
Muriel Goodwin, England.
Mrs. Charles Lomas, Wisconsin.
Charles Lomas, Wisconsin.
Mrs. E. F. Schuette, Iowa.
E. F. Schuette, Iowa.
Anna L. Lomas, Iowa.
Mrs. Phebe N. Burbridge, Florida.
Miss Marjorie L. Randles, New York.
Miss J. Isabel Bullard, New York.
Mrs. May C. Osmon, Illinois.
Cedric F. Robb, California.
Mrs. Anna E. Sherman, Iowa.
Mrs. Altha C. Butts, New York.
Miss L. Carolyn Butts, New York.
Mrs. Christine F. McWilliams, New York.
Miss Emily Bingham, Illinois.
Mrs. Caroline M. Dodge, Illinois.
Mrs. Hester J. Horton, Connecticut.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, Connecticut.
Mrs. Alice Marsh Lapham, Connecticut.
Mrs. Hester Horton Templeton, Connecticut.
E. W. Horton, Connecticut.
Mrs. Josie Hillegan, Illinois.
Miss Mary Ida Wiggins, New York.
Mrs. Margaret Hyde Davis, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Mary Grant Lythgoe, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Charles G. Minor, Michigan.
Mrs. Mina B. Spaulding, New York.
George F. Meissner, Utah.
Mrs. Gladys Meissner, Utah.
Miss Barbara Joyce Meissner, Utah.
Patricia Meissner, Utah.

Court Affirms Assessments

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed June 29 deficiency income tax assessments for 1925 against trustees named in the wills of the late Horace E. Dodge and the late John F. Dodge, Detroit automobile manufacturers.

Both Help Command W. C. T. U. Armada

Both Photos by Eugene L. Ray, Evanston, Ill.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top—MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH. Bottom—MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

Lighthouse Service Buys Chelsea Land

Purchase and improvement of a section of waterfront property in Chelsea, by the United States Lighthouse Service, to expand the lighthouse depot there, make a notable change for the better in that section, according to Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

The land was neglected for years, he said, and was literally a dump. Now it has been cleaned up, graded and inclosed by an attractive fence. Dredges are making navigation to the new property possible, especially for lighthouse tenders.

Tonight at the Pops

Closing Night

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" .... Berlioz
"Oberon," Overture .... Weber
Praeludium .... Järnefelt
"La Bohème," Fantasia .... Puccini
"Tannhäuser," Overture .... Wagner
"Liebestraum" .... Liszt-Herbert
Marche Slave .... Tchaikovsky
"Girls of Baden," Waltz .... Komzak
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango .... Gade
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn .... Arranged by Kremser

Events Tonight

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress: Welcome by Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, Stone-Davis Hall, Wellesley College, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic — "Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist; Mr. Harry E. Dickson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2; program as follows:

Allegro con brio .... Beethoven
Chorale .... Bach
Gigue .... Bach
Mr. Moulton
Rondo .... Mozart-Kreisler
Mr. Dickson
Etude, Op. 10, G flat major .... Chopin
Etude, Op. 25, D flat major .... Chopin
Waltz .... Chopin
Der Jonugleur .... Toch
Mr. Moulton
Humoreske .... Moritz
Un poco triste .... Suk
Burleska .... Suk
Mr. Dickson

Children's Museum of Boston: Through July 3, museum games, puzzles and general reading room activities, all day.

Garden party for members of South Shore Playhouse, Miss Vicki Baum, playwright, and Mr. John Golden, producer, speakers, estate of Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Duxbury, afternoon.

Events Monday

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar."
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 6; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Holmans' Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

British South Africa Company

LONDON, July 1—British South Africa Company (Chartered) declared interim dividend of 6d. a share, less tax, on common stock.

President Urged To Protect Game From 'Sportsmen'

Baiting and Decoys Cause Heavy Wild Life Loss, Dr. Hornaday Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., July 1—Further drastic checks by the Federal Government are needed to curb sportsmen from slaughtering American game birds, Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, declared here today.

Although pointing out that the Government has aided greatly in the past in wild life protection, through bag-limits and shortening of the open season, Dr. Hornaday argued that it is the duty of the Federal Government to intervene again, firmly and boldly, and put more checks in game shooting. He urged the total stoppage of baiting game to entice it up to the guns and the total stoppage of the use of live decoys to lure geese and ducks down to the muzzles of hidden guns.

According to Dr. Hornaday, President Roosevelt and Mr. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have been urged to stop this year these two unfair practices. He is inviting the "friends of waterfowl to assure Mr. Wallace that they will support the reforms asked for—if he will ask President Roosevelt to proclaim them in the next federal hunting regulations, that soon must appear."

These checks, he said, must be made in order to preserve breeding stocks of waterfowl. He pointed out that many different forces now are actively destroying American game, that there are many difficulties and failures in regulated farm breeding of game to shoot, and that a dozen other evils "are bearing down upon our remnants of game."

"The killing of game by the aid of baiting and the use of live decoys," Dr. Hornaday averred, "never will be voluntarily discontinued by the states whose hunters most extensively practice those deadly and unfair methods. As usual, the Federal Government must act—as it had to do to reduce those bag-limits and open seasons."

In connection with the often claimed abundance of game, Dr. Hornaday said that "since Jan. 1 we have been closely observing and studying anew the whole migratory game situation, with a view to an arrival at correct conclusions regarding the future, and deciding upon our own duty thereto. While we believe that practically all of our migratory game will, through 18 or 20 inexorable influences, disappear in a very few years, still it is our duty to carry on today, just as if it were possible to save the situation on a basis of the moderate continuance of 'sport.' . . .

"Our studies during the last six months have convinced us that state by state our upland game birds are reaching the vanishing point, and that nothing save bold and drastic work by the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture and strongly backed by the President, ever can or ever will save the waterfowl and marsh birds on a basis of low-limit shooting confined to the annual increase."

Model House Plan Aids in Building of Smaller Homes

Numerous inquiries on home building and home financing have been made at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee, 87 Beacon Street, as a result of the model house project, which was started recently on Weld Street, West Roxbury.

This house, which is being built for not more than $6500, is planned to show every consecutive step in the erection of a small house, including the legal, financial and structural rounds of the ladder that will lead to its completion. Although the ground was broken a few weeks ago, actual building will not start until next week, owing to changes in design. According to Miss Mary E. Driscoll, assistant chairman of the Massachusetts committee, which with the Small House Architects Service Bureau has undertaken the project, the aim is to discourage people from buying old houses and to encourage them to invest their money in building good homes, which in 10 years will be worth while.

In addition, Miss Driscoll said, people are being urged not to attempt building or buying a home without having $2000 in cash. Thus, every effort is being made to have people begin early saving money for their future homes. Another point being stressed, she declared, is that people planning to build a $6000 home should not seek to erect it in a $12,000 neighborhood.

Miss Driscoll said the architects and various other workers on the model house are donating their services at present, waiting until the house is sold for their money. However, already offers for the house have been received, Miss Driscoll said.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, vocal trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Annie, Judy and Zeke, hillbilly songs.
7:30 NBC, Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten.
8:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 NBC, Stadium Concert, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, Armenian Day, from Century of Progress.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Gayeties: popular program.
6:00 Evening Tatler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Three X Sisters, vocal.
7:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Mischa Levitzki, pianist.
8:30 NBC, Pedro Via's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Knight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Eton Boys, quartet.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Sketch, from liner Queen of Bermuda.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:15 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:45 Ann Leaf; organ; Charles Carlisle, tenor.
10:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, "Gypsy Nina."
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Feature program.
7:45 Studio program.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Fishermen's Brogram.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Negro Quartet; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyl"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Joe Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 Lawrence Glee Club.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 Quincy Symphony Orchestra.
6:30 Reports: "Famous Sayings."
6:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
7:30 NBC, "Henry VIII," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Brisbane; Walter C. Kelly Revelers; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationeers"; orchestra.
10:15 Industrial Commission program.
10:30 NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Marion Green's Shantymen.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Frances Paperte; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks From Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pedro Via Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, The Pilgrims: chorus.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song."
5:00 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, James Melton; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Beethoven Foundation program: Franck sonata recital.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
1:00 Negro Male Chorus.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, Manhattan Moods.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, "What the Industrial Recovery Act Means."
5:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; news.
6:45 String ensemble; talk.
7:00 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:30 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, Soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rines's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings; organ; reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Heralds; Italian program.
1:00 CBS, Fred Feibel, organist.
1:30 CBS, Compinsky trio.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry," sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
10:45 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:45 Bella Gaffen, soloist.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Billie Williams, soprano.
8:00 Scottish Highlanders.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 Talk, "Horses and Horsemanship."
9:45 "Evening Reveries."

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch, "David Garrick."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Address, Acting Mayor Joseph McGrath.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-New York game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, National Education Association convention, from Honolulu, T. H.

Large Cargo Unloaded

Crude rubber from Singapore is being discharged at the Army Base, South Boston, today, from holds of the Dutch steamer Kertosono, following a fast run of that vessel across the Atlantic. Nine days were taken to come from Gibraltar to Boston. The cargo, valued at $182,000, is said to be the largest ever brought to Boston from the Far East.

East Boston Pier Stages Comeback In Freight Trade

First Shipload in Decade Lands at State Pier 1; Port Gets Work

What coöperation and initiative can do for the Port of Boston is evidenced in the routing through this port of a cargo of Mexican sisal consigned to Canadian manufacturers, marking the first time in more than a decade that State Pier No. 1 in East Boston has been used for handling freight.

Through the efforts of the Boston Port Authority, the Massachusetts Port Authority, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, the Boston & Albany Railroad, Henry W. Peabody & Co., shipping agents, and a stevedoring concern, a Canadian destined sisal cargo has been discharged in Boston for the first time, and in the opinion of Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, this is probably the forerunner of a heavy sisal movement through Boston tidewater terminals.

The sisal was discharged here from the Norwegian motorship Rio which brought 7315 bales from Progreso, Mexico. The cargo is being shipped to Brandford, Ont., Canada, to be made into rope and binder twine. The arrival of the Rio gave work to 75 longshoremen, eight checkers, a pilot, various port officials and railroads, besides bringing in regular port fees.

Efforts to bring this sisal shipment to Boston, indirectly are the outgrowth of the "warehouse case" instigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago as part of its investigation of the terminal practices of railroads, growing out of evidence introduced in an outstanding lighterage case. This dispute was based on rate differentials militating against commerce through the Port of Boston. It showed that railroads at New York were charging non-compensatory rates and thereby kept much commerce at New York which otherwise would go elsewhere.

Oral arguments on this case are scheduled before the Interstate Commerce Commission on July 15. Though the case is not yet closed, the New York railroads increased their charges for warehousing, as of June 1, according to Mr. Parkhurst. This resulted in the re-routing of some commodities to interior points, and it was here that the Port Authority and other coöperating agencies took advantage of the situation by having the Rio launch the sisal clearance through the Port of Boston.

Boston & Maine Puts On Trains for Vacationists

Summer heat, vacationists, weekenders and boys and girls bound for New England summer camps were responsible for the addition of 15 extra trains to the regular daily schedule of the Boston & Maine lines yesterday and the operating of many extra motorcoaches, according to information received from Boston & Maine officials.

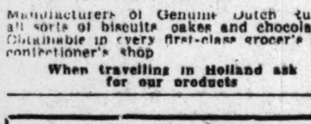
The peak of traffic is expected to be reached this afternoon and tonight, with indications pointing to a record number of passengers. Traffic Manager W. O. Wright said this morning that because railroad fares are the lowest they have been for many years, partly accounts for the large number using this method of travel. The rush began Thursday night with the departure from Boston of 600 excursionists to the Maritime Province. Yesterday and this morning, additional cars have had to be added to all regular trains as well as the extras.

Petition Dismissed For 'Standees' in Buses

Petitions of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for modification of the rules adopted by the licensing authorities of Boston and Cambrdge, so as to permit bus passengers to stand, were dismissed yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts.

The commission ruled that the petitions "be dismissed without prejudice, with the understanding that the company may reapply if the present city councils of Boston and Cambridge refuse its application or unreasonable delay to act thereon." According to the rules of the department of public utilites, passengers are permited to stand in all other communities served by the Elevated system.

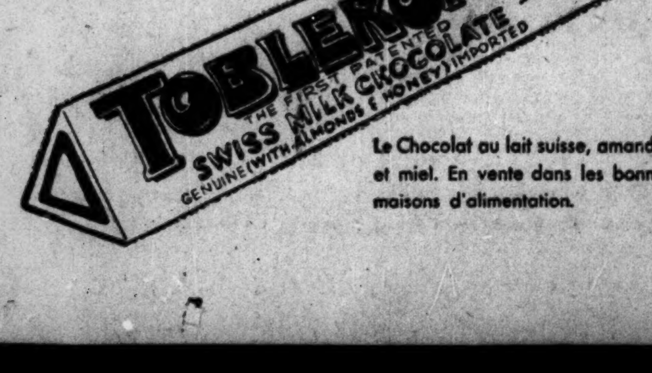
D. FALLSHAW & SONS
Manufacturers of office furniture, sideboards, dining tables, chairs, radio cabinets, dining billiard tables. Estimates given for fittings of schools and churches.
Phone F4636—F4637
1 BOUNDARY ROAD NORTH MELBOURNE VICTORIA AUSTRALIA



VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks, all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop
When travelling in Holland ask for our products

J. W. EDWARDS
Manufacturers of self-raising flour, wheaten meal, icing and castor sugar, cloudy ammonia, flavoured and coloured icing, etc., etc.
Tel. FU 6406
72 Mt. Alexander Rd. Flemington Melbourne Victoria Australia

Gerberkäse
Fromage Gerber
SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. UNDER LABEL
SWISS KNIGHT
CHEESE
Mfrs. Gerber & Co. S. A. Thoune

Die Schweizer Milch-Chocolade mit Mandeln und Honig. In allen guten Lebensmittel-Geschäften erhältlich.


Le Chocolat au lait suisse, amandes et miel. En vente dans les bonnes maisons d'alimentation.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1869
Deposits Go on Interest
JULY 10
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Shore Service
Rockport to Duxbury
Try It *This* Summer
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

Summer Apparel
Demands
that well groomed, smartly moulded effect—it may best be acquired by wearing
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
Ivy Corsets
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park Street Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
JULY 10

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

IF YOU ARE NOT SLIM
You May Deduct 25%
from the price tag of any
Coat, Dress or Knitted Suit in Our Stock
Lane's
26 WEST STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
LIBerty 5118

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
STORAGE
Individual Storage Rooms
Modern Fireproof Construction
HUNTINGTON AV. at FORSYTH ST.
Convenience of Location
BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
Phone Ken. 9050 or Com. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
OPTICIANS
Eyes examined and glasses fitted
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

Furs Relined Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs Stored and Insured
Fur Garments Made to Order
REASONABLE PRICES ALWAYS PREVAIL
175 Tremont St., Boston

AN ADDED PILGRIM FEATURE
Your Doilies
and
Bureau Scarfs
When Laundered at Pilgrim are returned to you rolled on tubes . . . not folded . . . thus they lie flat . . . no annoying creases.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Home Economics Delegates Have Day of Recreation

American Association Ends Its Annual Convention in Milwaukee

Special from Monitor Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1—Following the adoption of an ambitious program of work for the coming year, giving special emphasis to the responsibility of home economics in the matter of aiding national economic recovery, delegates at the American Home Economics Association convention here spent today at play before scattering to their homes about the country.

Recreation and entertainment features of various sorts, including sight-seeing tours, were planned for visitors by the local convention committee. A tour of Madison and the University of Wisconsin campus attracted many delegates.

The working program for 1933-34, adopted unanimously following its presentation by a special committee, urged an extension of the association's activities in the field of child development and parental education for the coming year, and in general education and research.

Program of Policies

Discussing the responsibility of home economics in the present economic situation, the program stated:

"Since the home is the most important institution concerned with the problem of consumption and since the economics of the home is vitally related to the present economic situation, it is recommended that home economists, while following sound educational procedure, assume their full responsibility in (a) studying the present economic situation as it relates to home and family; (b) serving on committees and groups to formulate policies and devise methods of dealing with present economic problems, both problems of relief and more fundamental problems of recovery and prevention; (c) seeking to spread information which will be of assistance in restoring or maintaining adequate standards of living in their own communities; and (d) emphasizing the value of education for the consumption of goods and services."

Outlining desirable education interests for the association in the months just ahead, the program urged (a) continued active effort to stimulate such modifications of home economics curricula in elementary, secondary and higher educational institutions as are necessary to place home economics on a better functioning basis in the nation's changing economic and social life; (b) continued effort to obtain more adequate training for all types of professional home economics service; (c) continued active interest in the place of home economics in the educational agencies of the Federal Government.

A legislative committee report, also adopted unanimously, gave approval to the following policies, with others, for the coming year:

"Systematic effort to obtain adequate appropriations for the development of the Bureau of Home Economics, the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor.

"Active coöperation of state Home Economics Association in efforts to bring about ratification of the child labor amendment in states where it has not yet been ratified.

"Continued indorsement of legislation involving the principle of honest merchandising and the protection of the ultimate consumer.

"Continued support of legislation protecting the rights of educational and governmental agencies to radio channels available for general broadcasting in this country."

The by-laws of the association were amended to stagger elections of officers. In additon to Miss Frances Zuill, president, who will hold over in office another year, these officers were elected: Miss Essie Elliott, Los Angeles, Calif., vice-president; Mrs. Annette Herr, Amherst, Mass., secretary; Mr. H. Gale Turpin, Baltimore, Md., treasurer; Miss Lilliam Peek, Austin, Texas, councillor at large, and Miss Agnes Donham, Boston, Mass., controller.

100
Ultra-Choice
Bouclé
Suits
for
Misses
and
Women
At $29.50 -- $35 Quality
Specially
Priced
at
$11.75
ALSO
3-Piece
Light Weight
Wool Suits
for
Misses
and
Women
Specially
Priced
at
$11.00
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
LTD.
On Tremont Street in Boston
At Hyannis on Cape Cod

Tiger Gloats Over Rift in G. O. P. Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

standard bearer got but 400,000. Yet the election afforded indubitable proof that Tammany could be beaten, for the total opposition vote against the machine reached under various headings nearly 1,000,000.

It is held that, had the Republican organization been an aggressive force, it could have consolidated and amplified this enormous protest. Indeed, the feeling is that, had it shown normal political activity and acumen from the day the legislative investigation into city affairs began down to the election following Mayor Walker's resignation, it could have elected its candidate.

Mr. Koenig's explanation is that "Tammany Hall has captured the public imagination as the party of the plain people."

The bitterness of the Mack-Koenig fight has given rise to a considerable opinion that it will react on fusion chances in a hopeless Republican split. Mr. Macy does not hold this view, however, but believes that only by eliminating the Koenig influence is a fusion victory possible in November and that this alone will insure an honest mayoralty count.

He bases this on the fact that the only protection an anti-Tammany candidate can have at the polls is through trustworthy Republican election inspectors. The findings of the vote fraud inquiry this spring showed that inspectors had been appointed by Mr. Koenig who did not even vote their own ticket.

Menaces Entire State

The situation concerns more than New York City. It menaces the balance of political power in the State, which usually is in the Republican column in national elections, and Republican strength in the Congress. The greater city is numerically stronger in voting power than the rest of the State. Consequently Mr. Macy regards a fighting New York City political unit a chief step in the rehabilitation of the New York State G. O. P.

Furthermore, the objectives and methods of Tammany are no different from those of the dominant political organization in Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco or any other of the nation's machine-ridden cities. The only difference lies in the tradition which gives continuity to Tammany and identifies it with the names of Aaron Burr, De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren—as well as with William Marcy Tweed, "Honest" John Kelly and Richard Croker. This has fostered the belief that it is indomitable and indestructible, and, ironically enough, its periodic purgings have spread this fiction widely.

In the last analysis, however, New York is merely one of the quasi-autonomous cities which typify that under the American system municipal governments have a very different form in their actual workings from anything that charters reveal.

Has Not Changed Its Spots

While Tammany leadership today is not the crudely rapacious and lawless thing it was in 1870, the years have not altered its underlying theory that the government of the city exists solely for Tammany exploitation. Lavish municipal spending is the perennial source of its power and profit, and present-day Tammany recklessness with public money is not less dangerous because it is more politic.

Municipal ruin lies at the end just as surely as Tweed plunderings came near wrecking the city's finances. With a population of 942,000 in Tweed's New York, the city bonded debt rose from $36,000,000 in 1869 to $97,000,000 in 1871, and the floating debt incurred was $20,000,000, bringing the total cost of 32 months of that rule to $81,000,000.

From 1924 to 1930 New York City's funded debt rose from $1,955,759,010 to $2,902,095,572, and its temporary (bonded) debt from $2,022,018,510 to $2,933,145,572. The 1924 city budget was $375,468,000, and that of 1932 nearly $700,000,000.

As a result the John P. O'Brien mayoralty is in a financial bog, with the Tammany fathers seeking desperately for new revenue sources and dependent for operating expenses upon money borrowed at an exorbitant interest rate.

Never Originates Reforms

It is a truism that Tammany never originates reforms; that every betterment New York City has had was forced on the Tammany rulership from outside. Not infrequently it has rescinded reforms imposed by public opinion, as in the reëstablishment this summer of the old-time vice-squad whose disbandment had followed upon Judge Samuel Seabury's disclosures of framing and corruption in this branch of the city's police service.

With even indifferently informed voters aware of all these things and knowing, too, that the organization is only biding its time until after election to impose new tax burdens to save itself from the necessity of cutting the salaries of its favorites in office, the Wigwam is face to face today with an opposition that demands:

"Curryism must go."

To date there appears to be but one thing in the way of realization of this determination—Republican division. But a united Republican front promises a rallying of reform forces—and victory.

BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
..PRINTERS..
Pioneer Manufacturers of the Popular
Double-Handled Collection Bags
LABELS and EMBOSSED SEALS
for every purpose
1129 Wall Street Los Angeles

Tammany Hall or City Hall?

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Brochure on Boss Rule In Government Prepared For New York Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—A handbook on municipal government in New York City, somewhat different from the text in use in a school system that functions under the ægis of Tammany Hall, is before Dr. William O'Shea, superintendent of schools, today with a request by the City Affairs Committee that it be approved for use in the public schools.

The book is of brochure length and is entitled "New York and the Seabury Investigation—a Digest and Interpretation." Its editor is Dr. John Dewey, who was helped in its preparation by a "committee of educators and workers."

The photograph facing the title page is of one-time Mayor James J. Walker on the witness stand before Judge Seabury, and other illustrations are of the five Democratic bosses who dominate the political scene in the city's five boroughs.

In the simple language of the schoolroom the text is patterned on disclosures during the Seabury inquiry which showed that the real government of New York City was by political district leaders under the five bosses—men who for the most part hold no official positions, but have greater power than the regularly elected officials.

In an accompanying letter to Dr. O'Shea, Mr. Paul Blanshard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, states that the book was submitted "both as a contribution and a challenge."

"Here is a document which meets every sound requirement of an auxiliary text in the public school system," it continues. "It is simple, clear and interspersed with interesting pictures. It is based upon official documents authorized by the Legislature. Certainly it is fair to say that the education of New York school children is not complete without an understanding of the facts and recommendations of the Seabury inquiry."

The brochure concludes with an appendix which lists the names of 106 Republican and Democratic leaders who hold city jobs that are exempt from civil service examinations.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Sunday; moderate north and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Sunday except local thundershowers in southwest portion this afternoon or tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers in the afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west, shifting to northwest or north winds; mostly overcast weather; probably showers tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	80	80	Montreal	74	90
Bismarck	60	74	Nantucket	74	74
Boston	80	89	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	72	84	New York	76	84
Calgary	54	72	Norfolk, Va.	74	90
Charleston	84	88	North Platte	86	102
Chicago	70	88	Philadelphia	78	88
Cincinnati	76	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	104
Denver	60	96	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	70	70	Portland, Me.	80	92
Hatteras	82	84	Raleigh	80	96
Honolulu, T.H.			St. Louis	86	102
7 p.m. June 30			St. Paul	72	94
Helena, Mont.	50	66	Salt Lake City	58	94
Huron, S. D.	64	92	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	80	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	86
Kansas City	84	102	Seattle	56	66
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	84	96
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	78	102
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	60	74

A—9 a. m. July 1.
B—Maximum June 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:19 p. m., Sunday 6:46 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Pressure on Churches Brings Reich Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

to which every single member of the nation must be a national German first and foremost.

The standpoint of the other side is no less plain. The Roman Catholic Church contends that as the fundamental of universal brotherhood is one of the bases of its faith, its activity should not terminate at the doors of the church but should extend to education and moral training of young. The Roman Catholic Church is thus as reluctant to fix boundaries to the field of religion as the National Socialists are to curtail activities of the State. The question "who is to undertake leadership and guidance of the Roman Catholic striplings united for the purposes of sport and recreation or study," raised the issue directly. The church says "the priests." The National Socialists say "the drill sergeant."

National Socialists have repeatedly pointed out that the Government is not mere political movement, it is "Weltanschauung"—philosophy of life and religion in the most comprehensive meaning of the term. The question is whether the religious teachings of the Roman Catholic Church can be harmonized with those of the new creed which has swept over Germany like wild fire.

Protestant Situation Easier

German Protestant churches are also to be brought into line with the new state. But these churches have a flexibility and ease of adaptation which offer some possibility of overcoming the situation.

It would be a bold man who would even forecast the final outcome of the struggle. For the German, no matter what his views may be, realizes that this latter phase of the revolution is concerned with the most delicate and difficult problem with which Germany's new rulers have up to now been confronted.

On the other hand those who significantly emphasize the fact that Bismarck came off second best in his conflict with the Roman Catholic Church 50 years ago forget that Hitler possesses today a degree of power which the Iron Chancellor never dreamed of. The problem indeed is tremendous, especially as great strength is lodged both in the ecclesiastical organization and the political force opposing it.

Text of President's Letter

President von Hindenburg's letter to Herr Hitler follows:

The conflicts in the Evangelical Church and the divergences that have developed between the Prussian State Government and the headship of the Evangelical churches in Prussia fill me with grave concern both as an Evangelical Christian and as chief executive of the Reich.

Numerous telegrams and letters addressed to me show that the Evangelical Christians of Germany are deeply stirred by these conflicts and by anxiety for the inner freedom of the church. From the continuance, let alone the exacerbation, of these conditions the gravest damage must result to our people and fatherland, as well as injury to national unity. I therefore feel myself obligated to God and my conscience to do everything in my power to avert such damage.

From my discussions of these questions with you yesterday I know that you, Herr Reich Chancellor, have the fullest understanding of these anxieties and are prepared to coöperate toward reconciling these oppositions.

I am most confident that your statesmanlike far-sightedness will succeed, through negotiations between the two opposing orientations in the Evangelical Church as well as with the representatives of the Prussian churches on one side and the organs of the Prussian Government on the other, in restoring peace in the Evangelical Church and on this basis will bring about the desired union of the various State churches.

BERLIN, July 1 (AP)—The Rev. Ludwig Müller said today that Chancellor Adolf Hitler will join the new National Evangelical Church of Germany and waive his Roman Catholic faith as soon as Herr Müller's work of reorganizing German Protestantism has been completed.

He made this announcement to a group of three pastors of the Bodelschwingh faction who appealed to him to rescind his order that thanksgiving services be held in the churches tomorrow, with the display of National Socialist and state flags.

The Rev. Frederick von Bodelschwingh recently was elected bishop of the Reich by church groups, winning out over Herr Müller, the National Socialist candidate, who subsequently was designated to reorganize the Protestant faith.

Herr Müller asserted that Chancellor Hitler will urge German Roman Catholics to join the new church.

This announcement was made after President von Hindenburg, himself a strong Evangelical churchman, called upon the Chancellor to compose the differences between the Government and the Evaneglical churches.

Protestant church circles generally believe that the Chancellor's change of faith will come as a dramatic feature of the nation-wide celebration of Martin Luther's 415th birthday anniversary, Oct. 10, when, according to the Propaganda Ministry, the reformation is to be celebrated in a manner never before seen by the world.

It was learned on reliable authority that last summer Chancellor Hitler suggested to Herr Müller that he join the Protestant faith, but the National Socialist churchman advised against it on the ground that so long as Protestantism was not united under one head he might cause offense by joining one church in preference to others.

Police closed all business offices today of Prussian Roman Catholic societies, which generally are regarded as political organizations, and seized the contents.

It was officially explained that these societies are not forbidden, nor are charitable or social centers to be touched, but only those which use Roman Catholicism to cloak political activities.

London Forecasts Steadier Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in the indefinite future to return to gold.

Finally there is general expression of opinion that concerted action by central banks will be encouraged to check excessively speculative activities in exchange markets.

Early Beginning Sought

ious that the American Government shall actually set into operation a program to hold the dollar within reasonable bounds. Leaders point out that central banks cannot alone completely perform this task. There must be governmental coöperation to curb speculation by putting an embargo on foreign exchange transactions except for genuinely commercial purpose.

But Washington already does this under the Emergency Banking Act. Banks now in practice question any acquisition of foreign exchanges and manifestly would find it to their interest to continue doing so to prevent dangerous speculative operations. In qualified expert circles such a curb is felt to be thoroughly feasible and American coöperation is confidently expected.

For their part the central banks of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland and Switzerland agree to help by checking dollar dealings of their nationals. The chain against irrational and unnatural influences on the dollar or other currencies would thus be complete and a protective barrier erected, behind which the World Economic Conference could peaceably work.

Similar to First Agreement

It is considered here that after two tense weeks, stabilization talks have returned to a position closely resembling the original agreement worked out between Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Prof. O. W. M. Sprague and European banking chiefs at the Bank of England as the conference convened. Then they simply agreed to coöperate with the dollar within rough limits, and to coöperate behind the scenes to iron out violent fluctuations.

But there is this big difference: Then the dollar was to be held around $4.05. Today it is more than 20 cents higher in terms of the pound, which means further depreciation of its value by at least 5 per cent. Therefore the American position is more satisfactory nationalistically. Even more significant, today Wall Street apparently can stand a mild checkrein on its somewhat inflationary progress.

Whether if President Roosevelt refuses to join in a statement of the powers, the French will continue to participate in the conference is still open to question. Perhaps they may consider his diversion of the question to central banks an unsatisfactory safeguard.

Prevention of Speculation

In that case next week may see a repetition of this week's crisis. But this is not considered likely. After all, President Roosevelt is merely asked in the first two points of the declaration to agree to what he himself has reiterated many times, and it is felt here that the third point as a protection against speculation should be welcomed by every constructive element in the Administration.

Professor Moley and Mr. James P. Warburg were thus prepared strongly to recommend American adhesion. Any administration is not bound to an exchange level if internal events dictate further decline of the dollar. Its hands are completely untied; the future is entirely in Washington's grasp. And if the market reacts unfavorably to so mild and safeguarded a proposition, Americans say here, it is manifestly at the mercy of every little breeze and is no proper basis for national recovery.

World Flier Gets Permits

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Representatives of Mr. Wiley Post were informed by the State Department yesterday that permits had been received, allowing him to pass across all the countries on the route of his proposed solo flight around the world. Mr. Post's takeoff is tentatively set for the second week in July.

State Banks Asked To Stay Foreclosures

In a letter sent out yesterday by the united banking organizations in Massachusetts to 800 member banks in the state a request was made for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. The banks are requested to hold up foreclosure proceedings already under way as well as any contemplated proceedings.

The letter, which was signed by Mr. Wyron T. Converse of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association, Mr. William P. Landers, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, and Mr. Joseph Campana, president of the Massachusetts Credit Union League, affects all these organizations which are now holding mortgages to the total value of $1,800,000,000.

The letter to the banks also explained the methods of relief open to eligible mortgagors, and advises that the banks immediately communicate with such home owners as their records show are within the class to be helped by the Home Loan Act.

Germany Hinges Money Transfers On London Action

Other Nations' Lapse From Gold Increased Burden, Schacht Declares

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 1—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor and other press representatives here today, said that Germany could not accept the responsibility for transferring money abroad in payment of its debts unless this was rendered possible by the London conference.

Dr. Schacht also said that the action of other nations in going off gold had greatly increased Germany's difficulties. He indicated, however, that he did not see his way clear to relieving the situation by taking the course suggested by President Roosevelt of devaluing currency.

In this connection, the Monitor understands that Germany's position at present is that a loss of confidence is likely to be involved in bringing the mark down either to a sterling or a dollar basis, and that it would more than offset the help thereby afforded to German export trade.

Regarding Germany's sterling payments, the Reichsbank announced that for the coming six months, interest and amortization will both be paid in full upon the Dawes loan of 1924. In regard to the Young loan of 1930, interest will be paid in full, but amortization payments will be withheld. The same applies to all other amortization payments falling due in that period.

Fifty per cent of other interest and dividend payments will be made, with the provision, however, that in cases where the yearly rate exceeds 4 per cent annually, that ratio will be transferred.

Payments which are withheld will go into a special fund in marks. In cases of interest and dividends, owners will be given receipts which can be used in trade. Amortization payments will lie at the owner's credit and it will be announced later to what extent use may be made of them.

Commodity Prices Rise

WASHINGTON, July 1—Wholesale commodity prices advanced approximately nine-tenths of 1 per cent for the week ended June 24 as compared with previous week, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index number for all commodities on June 24 was 65.1, compared with 64.5 on June 17.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

they're turning handsprings over
Cartwheels
7.50
especially when they're fine natural leghorn like this one with black, brown, navy or natural bands . . . 21½-23. Other cartwheels, 7.50 up.
Millinery—third floor
Fifth Avenue at 34th Street, New York City
Also at East Orange and White Plains

What Are Little Girls Made Of?
In these warm summer days,
Linen-lawns and piques,
Dotted Swiss, ginghams, voiles, printed sheers.
Frocks are faultlessly made
Fashion's rules are obeyed
In our frocks for the gay little dears!
(We like Little Boys, too!)
Girls' Cotton Frocks
Sizes 2--14
from
$1.95 to $15

What Are Little Boys Made Of?
Of linens, piques,
Poplins, broadcloths, chambrays
In sturdy play styles and for "formal."
We've selected with care
Fabrics known for long wear
For there's vigor in boys that are normal.
(We like Little Girls, too!)
Boys' Cotton Suits
Sizes 2--8
from
$1 to $6.95

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
(LTD.)
On Tremont Street at Temple Place in Boston
Summer Shop at Hyannis on the South Shore

Murphy, Tidball Reach the Final In College Tennis

Stanford and Texas Teams Advance in Doubles at Merion C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., July 1—Richard T. Murphy of Utica and Hamilton College, made the finest bid that a lefthander has launched for an intercollegiate tennis title in several years, yesterday, as he won his way into the final round of the singles on the championship courts of The Merion Cricket Club, over Karl F. Kamrath of the University of Texas, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. He was all over the court with his rushes, and Kamrath, though accustomed to this style of play, was unable to stand against the fiery young New Yorker, and lost on his own errors.

Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles, who has been a persistent struggler for the title for the last three years, at last won his way to the finals, but had a hard battle before he halted another of the newer group, Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, after an hour and a half of play, though he won in straight sets. The score was 10—8, 7—5, 6—2.

Tidball was seeded first in the championship, but Murphy, as the result of his defeat in the Eastern finals at the hands of Albert Horton 3d., had been placed at third, with Kamrath second, and Hines eighth.

In the doubles, Tidball was eliminated, with Murphy already out as the result of an earlier round, and Kamrath, with Sterling B. Williams as his partner, and Joseph L. Coughlin, winner last year with Keith Gledhill, with Sam Lee as his partner this year, were the survivors. The latter pair defeated Tidball and Lawrence Meyers, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, while the Tulane team, Edward H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, were the victims of Kamrath and Williams, at 9—7, 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Tennis Championships

Semifinal Round

J. P. Tidball, California at Los Angeles, defeated W. M. Hines, North Carolina, 10—8, 7—5, 6—2.

R. T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated K. F. Kamrath, Texas, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

K. F. Kamrath and S. B. Williams, Texas, defeated E. H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, Tulane, 9—7, 6—4, 6—2.

J. L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated J. P. Tidball and Lawrence Meyers, California at Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Emery Meets Bliss For The College Golf Title

Intercollegiate Individual Golf Champions

Year Player	College
1897—Louis P. Bayard Jr.	Princeton
1898—James F. Curtis	Harvard
*—John Reid Jr.	Yale
1899—Percy Pyne 2d	Princeton
1901—Halstead Lindsley	Harvard
1902—Charles Hitchcock Jr.	Yale
*—H. Chandler Egan	Harvard
1903—F. O. Reinhart	Princeton
1904—Alverse L. White	Harvard
1905—Robert Abbott	Yale
1906—W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale
1907—Ellis Knowles	Yale
1908—H. H. Wilder	Harvard
1909—Albert Seckle	Princeton
1910—R. E. Hunter	Yale
1911—G. C. Stanley	Yale
1912—Frederick C. Davidson	Harvard
1913—Nathaniel Wheeler Jr.	Yale
1914—Edward P. Allis 3d	Harvard
1915—F. R. Blossom	Yale
1916—James W. Hubbell	Harvard
1919—A. L. Walker Jr.	Columbia
1920—Jess W. Sweetser	Yale
1921—J. S. Dean	Princeton
1922—A. P. Boyd	Dartmouth
1923—Dexter Cummings	Yale
1924—Dexter Cummings	Yale
1925—G. F. Lamprecht	Tulane
1926—G. F. Lamprecht	Tulane
1927—Watts Gunn	Georgia Tech
1928—Maurice J. McCarthy Jr.	Georgetown
1929—Thomas J. Aycock	Yale
1930—George T. Dunlap Jr.	Princeton
1931—George T. Dunlap Jr.	Princeton
1932—John N. Fischer	Michigan

*Fall tournament.

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—Walter B. Emery, young University of Oklahoma sophomore, provided the biggest upset of the national intercollegiate golf championship yesterday as he came from behind to defeat Charles R. Yates of Georgia 4 and 3, in the 36-hole semifinal round.

Trailing by one hole at the twenty-seventh, young Emery took five of the next six holes to gain the right to meet Rodney Bliss of Cornell for the title today. Bliss advanced to the finals by defeating Henry J. Kowal of Colgate, 2 and 1 in a tightly contested duel.

Intercollegiate Golf Championship—Semifinal Round.

Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma, defeated Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, 4 and 3.

Rodney Bliss, Cornell, defeated Henry J. Kowal, Colgate, 2 and 1.

June Beebe Is Victor In Western Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., July 1—June Beebe of the Olympia Fields C. C. regained the open championship of the Women's Western Golf Association here, yesterday. She defeated Jane Weiller of the Northmoore C. C., the title defender, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final match. Thus the rôles of last year were reversed. Miss Beebe was the winner in 1931, the runnerup a year ago, and also in 1929. The local girl was also medalist of the tourney here.

Mildred Hackl of Midlothian C. C. won the consolation final, defeating Mrs. David W. Norton of Glenview G. C., 1 up in 20 holes.

Women's Western Open Golf Championship Final Round

June Beebe, Olympia Fields, C. C., defeated Jane Weiller, Northmoore C. C., 3 and 2 (36 holes).

ATLANTA, GA.

Come to
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA affiliated with MACY'S New York
for the sheerest stocking made.
MARCIA
de luxe
CHIFFONS
$1.00
ATLANTA

Colonial Bread
Makes Better Sandwiches
— Crisper Toast
Colonial Good BREAD
LEE BAKING CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

Highest Quality
COAL
Adapted for Any Use
Jellico Coal Co.
Incorporated
Ma 4100 ATLANTA

NOW--AT RICH'S
THE THRIFTSTYLE SHOP
announces a Special Section for the Woman who wears sizes 38 to 52. Half sizes 16½ to 26½.
At these very attractive prices—
$5.95 and $9.95
RICH'S - - - Atlanta

ATLANTA
Thriftiness
has much to do with your happiness
Practice it
by buying your
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

New York Team Wins Title In A.A.U. Track Meet

One American Record and Four Senior Marks Are Smashed at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 1—New York Athletic Club captured the team title in the forty-sixth annual senior outdoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States before an 8000 crowd at Soldier Field here last night. The Gotham squad compiled 53½ points, and the nearest rival was Louisiana State University, recent National Collegiate A. A. winner, with 23 points. Olympic Club of San Francisco was third with 17½ points. It was a Century of Progress event, held under lights and embellished with bands and ceremony.

One American record was set and four meet records were broken. The world's records which fell with such profusion at the recent National Collegiate games by many of the same performers on the same scene were hardly threatened.

Glenn V. Cunningham of University of Kansas, who ran America's fastest mile in the recent National Collegiate meet, added to his long list of laurels a new American record for the 1500-meter run. His time of 3m. 52.3s. improved by three-tenths of a second the standard set by Gene G. Venzke of the New York A. C., last year. Cunningham was 30 yards in the lead at the finish.

Joseph R. Maughan of the New York A. C. came up to take third from Venzke in the last 20 yards. Cunningham became a double winner when he shook off the last-stretch challenge of C. C. Hornbostel of Indiana University in the 800-meter run. His time was 1m. 51.8s.

Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette, who recently tied the world's record in the 100-yard dash, won the "Dash of the Century." He shot to the front from the start and finished three yards ahead of James A. Johnson of Illinois Normal College, who was two yards ahead of Jesse Owens of East Tech H. S., Cleveland, another who has tied the world's 100-yard dash record. Metcalfe defeated Johnson again in the 200-meter dash, flashing well ahead of the field all the way to win in 21.1s., a new meet record. The old mark, three-tenths slower, was set by Charles E. Borah in 1928.

A new meet record was set in the 200-meter hurdles by H. A. Lambertus of University of Nebraska. His time of 23.4s. clipped a tenth of a second from the old mark. A star with a reputation was beaten when John Morris of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute A C. finished a yard ahead of Percy M. Beard of the New York A. C. in the 110-meter high hurdles. Morris was clocked in 14.6s., two-tenths of a second slower than the world's mark. August W. Meier of the Olympic Club, who won the N. C. A. A. 120-yard high hurdles for Stanford in record-tying time, was fourth.

Two successful title defenders were Joseph P. McCluskey of the New York A. C. in the 3000-meter steeplechase, and Cornelius C. Johnson of the Los Angeles High School in the running high jump. McCluskey's time, 9m. 38.5s., was far slower than his best, as he holds the American record at 9m. 14s. Johnson, however, set a new meet record of 6ft. 7in. for the jump. His previous mark was three-eighths of an inch less. Johnson defeated the N. Y. A. C. star, George B. Spitz Jr., who tied for second at 6ft. 5in.

H. A. Lambertus of University of Nebraska set a new record in 200-meter low hurdles with 23.4s. The old mark, set by Robert Maxwell in 1931, was a tenth slower. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette Univ.; James A. Johnson, Illinois Normal, second; Jesse Owens, East Tech H. S., Cleveland, third; Paul H. Starr, Univ. of Oregon, fourth. Time—10.5s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by R. H. Metcalfe, Marquette; J. A. Johnson, Illinois Normal, second; P. H. Starr, Oregon, third; Robert Kane, New York A. C., fourth. Time—21.1s. (New meet record).

400-Meter Dash (one turn)—Won by Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana Univ.; Karl deW. Warner, N. Y. A. C., second; Howard Jones, N. Y. A. C., third; Hasket Derby, New York A. C., fourth. Time—47.4s.

800-Meter Run (Three Turns)—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas; C. C. Bornbostel '34, Indiana, second; John Stimmons Jr., Texas Neighborhood A. C., third; George H. Bullwinkle, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 51.8s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas; Joseph R. Mangan, New York A. C., second; Gene G. Venzke, New York A. C., third; Clarence E. Holst, Montana State, fourth. Time—3m. 52.3s. (New American record.)

5000-Meter Run—Won by John W. Fellows, New York A. C.; Paul Rekers, New York A. C., second; John Ryan, New York A. C., third; Stanley J. Wudyki, Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—15m. 27s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by Louis Gregory, Millrose A. C.; Thomas McDonough, Boston A. A., second; Eino Pentti, Millrose A. C., third; J. Errol Vaughn, New York A. C., fourth. Time—32m. 39.4s.

5000-Meter Walk—Won by Harry Hinkel, Los Angeles A. C.; Max Beutel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New York, second; William Carlson, New York A. C., third; John Knackstedt, German-American A. C., New York, fourth. Time—23m. 5.4s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by John Morriss, Southwestern Louisiana Institute A. C.; Percy M. Beard, New York A. C., second; Alvin C. Moreau, Louisiana State, third; August W. Meier, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—14.6s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by H. A. Lambertus '34, Nebraska; A. W. Meier, Olympic Club, second; Amsden Oliver, Miami University, third; A. L. Herbert, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—23.4s. (New meet record.)

400-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by Glenn V. Hardin, Louisiana State; J. F. Healy, N. Y. A. C., second; Richard Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C., third; Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal, fourth. Time—53.2s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.; Forrest Harvey, Denver A. C., second; Raymond Sears, Butler University, third; Glen W. Dawson, Oklahoma, unattached, fourth. Time—9m. 38.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Cornelius C. Johnson, Los Angeles H. S., 6ft. 7in.; George B. Spitz Jr., New York A. C., and Walter Marty, Olympic Club, tied for second and third, 6ft. 5in.; Max Conrad Jr., Flying School, Winona, Minn., and Vincent Murphy, Cleveland, tied for fourth, 6ft. 2in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jesse Owens, East Tech H. S., Cleveland, 24ft. 6⅝in.; John W. Brooks, University of Chicago, second, 24ft. 5¼in.; Everett E. Utterback, University of Pittsburgh, third, 23ft. 10½in.; Donald Gray, Nebraska, fourth, 23ft. 7½in.

Running Hop Step and Jump—Won by L. N. Blair, Louisiana, 47ft. 3in.; Ennis Stafford, Great Lakes Mutual A. C., Detroit, second, 46ft. 8in.; Rolland L. Romero, Loyola University, Montana, third, 46ft. 5in.; Everett E. Utterback, Pittsburgh, fourth, 45ft. 4in.

Pole Vault—Tied for first, Matthew B. Gordy, Louisiana State, and Keith S. Brown, New York A. A., 14ft.; John W. Wonsowitz, Ohio State University, third, 13ft. 10in.; E. E. Lennington '34, University of Illinois, fourth, 13ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 51ft. 4⅛in.; Gordon G. Dunn, Olympic Club, second, 50ft. 9in.; John C. Lyman, Olympic Club, third, 50ft. 5⅛in.; Leroy Dues '33, Col. City of Detroit, fourth, 48ft. 10in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland, 161ft. 3⅜in.; Chester Cruickshank, Denver A. C., second, 160ft. 6⅜in.; N. L. Biddinger '33, Indiana, third, 159ft. 5¼in.; Peter E. Zaremba, New York A. C., fourth, 156ft. 9⅝in.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by Patrick McDonald, New York A. C., 35ft. ⅝in.; Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland, second, 33ft. 6⅝in.; Jac kTorrance '34, Louisiana State, third, 32ft. 8¾in.; Louis A. Lepis, Shore A. C., New Jerseq, fourth, 32ft. 4½in.

Discus Throw—Won by John F. Anderson, New York A. C., 165ft. 1½in.; Robert Jones, Olympic Club, second, 164ft. 3⅞in.; Henry J. Laborde, Olympic Club, third, 160ft. 10¾in.; J. C. Petty Jr., Texas Neighborhood A. C., fourth, 154ft. 1¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Lee W. Bartlett, Union City, Mich., 209 ft. 6¾in.; Warren DeMaris, Oregon, second, 203ft. 3in.; Horace Odell Jr., New York A. C., third, 200ft. ¾in.; Chester Klaerner, Texas Neighborhood A. A., fourth, 196 ft. 6½in.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	44	25	.638
New York	43	26	.623
Philadelphia	35	32	.522
Chicago	34	35	.493
Cleveland	35	36	.493
Detroit	33	37	.471
Boston	28	41	.406
St. Louis	26	46	.361

Results June 30

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	4	13	14	3
New York	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	12	14	4

Batteries—Hildebrand, Connally, Bean, Harder and Pytlak; Van Atta, Brennan, Moore and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—3h.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Crowder, Russell and Sewell, Berg; Bridges and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 5m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	11	0
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Johnson and Ferrell; Lyons and Grubs. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Klem. Time—2h. 5m.

At St. Louis

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	12	16	0
Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	11	18	0

Batteries—Wells, McDonald, Gray and Shea; Earnshaw, Oliver, Mahaffey and Madjeski. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—2h. 21m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	11	16	1
St. Louis	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	13	1

Batteries—Walberg and Madjeski, Cochrane; Coffman, Hebert, Stiles, McDonald and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 15m.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	25	.615
St. Louis	39	29	.574
Pittsburgh	36	33	.522
Chicago	36	35	.507
Boston	34	35	.493
Brooklyn	31	35	.470
Cincinnati	30	40	.429
Philadelphia	28	42	.400

Results June 30

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Schumacher and Mancuso. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Klem. Time—2h. 10m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	x	9	13	0
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Cantwell and Hogan; Lucas, Stout and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 43m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	x	6	15	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Root, Nelson and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Nelson. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	10	0
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Moore, Pickrel and Todd; Swift, French and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Pickrel. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 49m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	52	35	.598
Portland	48	37	.565
Hollywood	47	38	.553
Los Angeles	47	38	.553
Missions	42	46	.477
Oakland	38	46	.452
Seattle	34	46	.425
San Francisco	33	53	.384

Results June 30

Seattle 11, Sacramento 0.
Missions 4, Hollywood 2.
Portland 11, Oakland 8.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	51	30	.630
New Orleans	43	34	.558
Nashville	43	38	.531
Birmingham	42	39	.519
Chattanooga	41	38	.519
Atlanta	38	43	.469
Knoxville	32	44	.421
Little Rock	28	52	.350

Results June 30

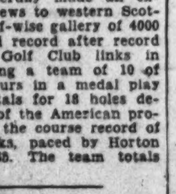
Birmingham 9, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 7, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.

Kilpatrick to Succeed Carey

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—William F. Carey, president of Madison Square Garden since 1929, yesterday confirmed reports current for some time that he had resigned his post, effective Thursday night. He will be succeeded by John R. Kilpatrick, once an outstanding end at Yale, now his assistant. Carey told newspaper men that he would leave the Garden next week and go to California for a vacation. His future plans, he said, do not include entrance into the motion picture industry, as had been previously reported.

ATLANTA, GA.

FISK TIRES



Also gas, oil, lubrication, batteries, vulcanizing, accessories and road service.
Time to Re-tire Get a FISK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
TAPPAN TIRE CO.
Spring and Harris Wa 2738
ATLANTA

Store Your Furs, Coats, Suits Overcoats, in Our
COLD STORAGE VAULT
You will like our Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Phone Walnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA

Five Records Are Broken In Archery Shoot

Frank Horack of North Tonawanda Captures Three of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 1—Five new records were established in the second day's shooting of the Eastern Archery Association annual tournament.

Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., turned in a card of 72-532 in the first Columbia round, which bettered by 12 points the former record of 72-520 made by Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center, Mass., in 1931. Donald MacKenzie, also of Greenwich, Conn., shot 90-632 in the first American round, which is 12 points better than the former record of 90-620 made by P. W. Crouch of Windsor, N. Y., in 1927; and Frank Horack of North Tonawanda, N. Y., in winning the York round title had a single York of 128-680, a double York of 254-1300 and a 100-yard score of 60-310, all of which are considerably better than previous Eastern Archery Association records.

The national round championship was won by Miss Duggan. The summary:

Double York Round

	Hits	Score
Frank Horack, North Tonawanda	254	1300
Carl G. Thompson, Pinehurst	243	1175
D. G. MacKenzie, Greenwich	238	1108
W. E. Long, Newtonville	217	1037
H. O. Rex, Plainville	197	891
C. E. Kear, Stratford	194	884
George Batten, Princeton	179	843
L. J. Brindle, New Haven, Conn.	174	796
W. M. Hale, New Haven	165	787
J. E. Applegate, New Haven	171	731
W. O. Robinson, Washington	177	723
J. P. Eagan, Waterville	178	716
James Neild, Greenfield	167	711
W. C. White, Scarsdale	164	704
W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn	171	701
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton	165	699
W. L. Campbell, Greenfield	168	688
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	156	678
A. W. Dick, Worcester	154	650
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	140	648
Karl Staley, Mt. Vernon	157	647
J. J. Snavely, New Haven	153	625
R. B. Semler, Newlett	145	585
R. S. Soryell, Brooklyn	132	570
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	158	564
J. B. Tomlin, Atlantic City	138	564
E. C. Esten, Wilbraham	135	557
Russell Willcox, South Egremont	110	546
H. B. Hubbell, New Rochelle	150	540
W. W. Whitam, Springfield	125	509
P. Madden, Scarsdale	119	485
E. A. Smalenberger, Brooklyn	106	452
W. L. Doerty, Springfield	114	434
F. A. Potter, Atlantic City	107	411
H. H. Tayntor, New Britain	104	410
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield	111	409
B. Cobb, New York	115	397
C. H. Warner, Springfield	100	394
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	91	339
G. W. Bidwell, Waterbury	70	262
N. D. Forbes, New Haven	73	249
H. E. Forbes, New Haven	74	280
B. S. Kramp, Providence	60	244
C. A. Kinard, Westfield	55	199

First American Round

Donald G. MacKenzie	90	632
W. E. Long	88	614
C. E. Kear	88	598
Frank Horack	89	577
George Batten	90	564
P. H. Wilcox	87	563
J. E. Applegate	89	557
O. A. R. Wood	88	552
H. W. Schellenger	87	543
Carl G. Thompson	89	533
L. J. Brindle	86	530
W. L. Campbell	88	530
W. O. Robinson	85	519
James Neild	87	515
J. P. Eagan	86	514
W. C. White	85	509
W. M. Hale	87	507
H. O. Rex	89	497
R. B. Semler	85	489
W. L. Abbey	85	483
E. A. Smalenberger	84	464
Russell Willcox	84	462
W. W. Whitam	86	462
J. J. Snavely	84	454
F. W. Yeaw	84	444
A. W. Dick	84	442
H. S. Brown	82	444
P. Madden	82	430
R. S. Soryell	83	427
E. C. Esten	80	422
J. C. Roberts	81	409
J. B. Tomlin	82	404
G. W. Bidwell	79	[illegible]
C. H. Warner	75	399
B. S. Kramp	82	396
H. H. Tayntor	80	384
R. A. Harrington	78	378
H. E. Forbes	75	371
W. L. Doerty	70	368
F. A. Potter	86	364
H. B. Hubbell	74	362
Carl Staley	71	357
B. Cobb	62	334
N. D. Forbes	71	333
J. B. Fontaine	69	207
C. A. Kinard	50	216

Double National Round

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	139	761
Madeleine L. Taylor, Newton Center	133	701
Ruth Snavely, New Haven	132	682
Mrs. Dorothy Cummings, Newton Center	133	689
Everley Childs, Cos Cob	125	649
Madeleine Dutcher, South Egremont	129	635
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	125	589
Diana Bolling, Greenwich	120	568
Mrs. E. C. Esten Wilbraham	135	561
Mary Dean, Assonet	112	534
Mrs. Horatio Rogers, Newton Center	112	520
Patricia Bolling, Greenwich	114	516
Ailsa Campbell, Middletown	107	515
Mery C. O'Brien, Greenfield	107	513
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	107	509
Mrs. N. D. Forbes, New Haven	108	464
Rosamond MacKenzie, Greenwich	98	422
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	94	411
Mildred Snavely, New Haven	94	398
Margherita Childs, Cos Cob	85	381
Mrs. W. M. Hale, New Haven	98	368
Mrs. C. A. Kinard, Westfield	90	362
Edith P. Grindle, New Haven	78	308
Mary Sanford, Ware	70	305
Phyllis Marston, Kent	78	304
Phoebe Cox, Holyoke	67	267
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester	74	254
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	50	212
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	53	203
Frances Sanford, Springfield	48	186
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield	43	175
Katherine Strobeck, Amsterdam	33	121

First Columbia Round

Dorothy Duggan	72	532
Ruth Snavely	72	474
Mrs. Dorothy Cummings	72	458
Madeleine Dutcher	72	453
Alice Duggan	70	450
Mrs. E. C. Esten	71	435
Everley Childs	69	407
Diana Bolling	69	403
Mrs. C. H. Warner	67	397
Mrs. Horatio Rogers	70	390
Mrs. W. M. Hale	65	377
Mrs. N. D. Forbes	67	363
Mery C. O'Brien	63	359
Edith F. Grindle	65	357
Madeleine L. Taylor	63	353
Alice Hitchcock	67	351
Mary G. Dean	66	350
Ailsa Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patricia Bolling	62	340
Margherita Childs	[illegible]	317
Rosamond MacKenzie	62	304
Phyllis Marston	58	298
Mary Sanford	61	295
Mrs. C. A. Kinard	56	286
Phoebe Cox	57	285
Mildred Snavely	59	271
Mrs. James Neild	58	260
Frances Sanford	45	221
Mrs. A. W. Dick	47	219
Mrs. Leona Kramp	52	216
Mrs. P. H. Ball	45	195
Mrs. H. S. Brown	35	181
Katherine Strobeck	31	111

Junior American Round

John Dower, Greenwich, Conn.	87	501
C. W. Andrews, Waltham, Mass.	65	259
Henry Childs, Greenwich, Conn.	50	214

Dickey and Turner Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAVERLEY, Mass., July 1—Ted Turner of North Adams and Frank Dickey of Mojalaki, N. H., tied for the Massachusetts open golf championship on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club, yesterday, with cards of 290. Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland Golf Club was the leading amateur, finishing fifth with a card of 296. Francis deS. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club amateur, did not defend.

Illinois Women's Track Team Wins National Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 1 — Illinois Women's Athletic Club won the Women's Senior Outdoor Track and Field Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Soldier Field here yesterday afternoon. The local girls scored 47 points. It was a Century of Progress event.

Annette Rogers and Catherine Rutherford were the stars of the winning team. Miss Rogers captured first in the 100-meter dash, ran anchor on the first 400-meter relay, and was third in the running high jump at 5ft. 1¼ in. Miss Rutherford took first in the eight-pound shotput and the baseball throw, and second in the discus throw. The 400-meter relay is to be run over again this afternoon.

Olive Hassenfus of the Boston Swimming Association successfully defended the crown in the 200-meter dash. She won in 26.2s., which improved by three-tenths of a second the mark she made in the event last year.

Miss Rogers surprised her followers by winning the 100-meter dash, three yards ahead of the field, in 12.2s. The title defender in the event, Wilhelmina von Bremen of San Francisco, failed to place among the first four.

Another title defender was beaten in the running broad jump when Genevieve Valvoda of Chicago outjumped Nellie Todd of the I. W. A C. 17ft. 2¾ in. against 16ft. 10in.

Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club, Malden, Mass., won the 50-meter dash in 6.6s. Miss Stokes, a member of the United States Olympic team last year, defeated two other former Olympic stars, Miss von Bremen and Ethel Harrington of the Illinois Women's A. C., Chicago, who finished second and third, respectively. Miss Stokes also placed second at 100-meters.

Ruth Osborn of Shelbyville, Mo., defended the title in the discus throw with a toss of 123ft. ¼in.

Women's Senior A. A. U. Outdoor Track and Field Championships

50-Meter Dash—Won by Louise Stokes, Onteora Club, Malden, Mass.; Wilhelmina von Bremen, Western Women's Club, San Francisco, second; Ethel Harrington, Illinois Women's A. C., third; Doris Anderson, I. W. A. C., fourth. Time—6.6s.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Annette Rogers, I. W. A. C.; Louise Stokes, Onteora Club, second; Harriett Bland, Western A. A. U., St. Louis, Mo., third; Elizabeth Wilde, Webster College, fourth. Time—12.2s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by Olive Hassenfus, Boston Swimming Association; Elizabeth Wilde, Webster College, second; Lois Collar, I. W. A. C., third; Elizabeth Munsey, Board of Education, Chicago, fourth. Time—26.2s.

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by Simone Schaller, Bailleaix Health System, Pasadena, Calif., Louis Colar, I. W. A. C., second; Roxy Atkins, Laurel Ladies' A. C., Toronto, third; N. K. Sharka, Newark Women's A. C., fourth. Time—12.1s.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Illinois Women's A. C. (Evelyn Hall, Doris Anderson, Mary Terwilliger and Annette Rogers); Laurel Ladies' A. C., Toronto, second; Newark Women's Club, third; Dragon Club, New York City, fourth. Time—48s.

Running High Jump—Won by Alice Arden, Dragon Club, New York City, 5ft. 3¼in.; Genevieve Valvoda, South Parks, Chicago, second, 5ft. 2¼in.; Annette Rogers, I. W. A. C., third, 5ft. 1¼in.; Doris Anderson, I. W. A. C., fourth, 4ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Genevieve Valvoda, South Parks, Chicago, 17ft 2¾in.; Nellie Todd, I. W. A. C., second, 16ft. 10in.; Mildred Schworm, Concordia Turners, St. Louis, Mo., third, 16ft. 6½in.; Margaret Jordan, Board of Education, Chicago, fourth, 16ft. 5¼in.

Eight-Pound Shotput—Won by Catherine Rutherford, I. W. A. C., 38ft. 1in.; Rena McDonald, Alpha A. C., Mattapan, Mass., second, 38ft. 3½in.; Evelyn Ferrara, I. W. A. C., third, 34ft. 9⅞in.; Effy Oord, Newark Turnverein, fourth, 34ft. 7¾in.

Discus Throw—Won by Ruth Osborn, Shelbyville, Mo., 123ft. ¼in.; Catherine Rutherford, I. A. W. C., second, 102ft. 9¼in.; Wilhelmina von Bremen, W. W. C., San Francisco, third, 102ft. 2½in.; Rena McDonald, Alpha A. C., Mattapan, Mass., fourth, 101ft. 5¼in.

Baseball Throw—Won by Catherine Rutherford, I. W. A. C., 233ft. 2in.; Ann Brebeck, German-American A. C., New York, second, 223ft. 11in.; Mildred Monju, Wiltz A. C., New Orleans, third, 195ft. 9⅞in.; Sue Doherty, Philadelphia, fourth, 179ft. 2¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Nancy Gindele, I. W. A. C., 130ft. 2¼in.; Sue Doherty, Philadelphia, second, 107ft. 3in.; Evelyn Ferrera, I. W. A. C., third, 93ft. 4in.; Kathleen Ferrera, I. W. A. C., fourth, 80ft. 9in.

Princeton Varsity Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 30—Major athletic insignia has been awarded to members of the 1933 Princeton varsity baseball and polo teams together with the managers in these sports, according to an announcement from the Princeton Athletic Association here. Membership in the varsity club was recommended with each award. Two-inch numerals were awarded to the members of the freshman polo team. The awards: Varsity baseball—H. C. Borger Jr. '33, W. J. Croul '33, B. H. Ethrington Jr. '33, D. D. Johnson '33, R. E. Knell '33, J. S. Purnell '33, S. W. Wilson 2d '33, W. H. Woltman '33, D. M. Bramlette '34, G. L. Follansbee '34, W. W. Gosnell '34, A. F. Kammer '34, K. H. Larson '34, J. W. Samuels '34, G. H. Wegener '34, J. L. Myers Jr. '35, J. D. Noel '35. Manager—Dorrance Sexton '33, and G. E. Brown '34. Varsity polo—R. C. Firestone '33, J. L. Kemmerer Jr. '33, M. S. Kemmerer '34, W. H. Sullivan '35. Manager—A. J. Irwin '33.

Draw for Heats Announced

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 1 (AP)—The draw for heats in the National Intercollegiate Sprint Rowing regatta here July 7 and 8 was announced yesterday by the committee in charge. Washington, Pacific Coast champion, found itself in the same draw with Harvard and University of California at Los Angeles; while Yale, Cornell and California composed the other heat. The first two boats in each will go into the finals. Officials said the drawing for lanes would be held next Monday following arrival of the three representatives from the East. The draw would indicate that Washington and Harvard are almost certain to get into the finals, but the U. C. L. A. eight, in its first year of rowing, has been so groomed by Coach Major Goodsell that it might be a strong contender. The closest race July 7 is expected to develop in the heat which brings together Yale, Cornell and California, the latter the 1932 Olympic champion.

Hagen and Men Win Match

GLASGOW, Scot., July 1 (AP)—As an appetizer for the British open, starting Monday, Capt. Walter C Hagen and his Ryder Cup men yesterday made an excursion from St. Andrews to western Scotland, and before a golf-wise gallery of 4000 Scottish fans smashed record after record on the Whitecraigs Golf Club links in Renfrewshire. Defeating a team of 10 of Scotland's best amateurs in a medal play competition where totals for 18 holes decided the matter, six of the American professionals were under the course record of 70 on the par 71 links, paced by Horton Smith's sensational 65. The team totals were 701 to 723.

Mrs. Knapp and Daughter Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1—Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and her daughter Rosalie won the mother and daughter tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the Century Country Club, yesterday, with a gross card of 82 and net of 79. Mrs. Joseph A. Milling and her daughter Dorothy, who won in 1931 and 1932, finished third with a gross card of 91 and net of 82.

Mrs. Darling Wins Title

MONTREAL, July 1 (AP)—Mrs. A. B. Darling, Whitlock Golf Club yesterday won the Quebec women's golf championship when she defeated Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, 3 and 1. As Dora Virtue, Mrs. Darling held the title some years ago. Both finalists are Montrealers.

Vines, Crawford Advance to The Round of Eight

Mme. René Mathieu Defeats English Girl in the Women's Singles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 1 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the American tennis ace, came through to the quarterfinal round of the all-English singles championship today with a straight-set conquest of Dr. Daniel Prenn of Germany, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, before a packed gallery including the King and Queen.

Jack C. Crawford, ace of the Australian Davis Cup tennis team, also advanced to the quarterfinal today with a straight-set triumph over A. C. Stedman of New Zealand, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

The French Woman star, Mme. René Mathieu, had little trouble disposing of Katherine E. Stammers, former English girl champion, 6—4, 6—0, and advanced to the quarterfinal.

Vine's victory put him into the quarterfinal, along with Crawford and Stoefen, the tall Californian who had a close call yesterday.

Vines had his game under good control from the outset and was never in much danger of losing so much as a set. His service was particularly effective, the first ball acing Prenn a number of times or forcing weak returns that the champion "killed."

Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, playing with Mme. Mathieu of France, advanced to the fourth round of women's doubles with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Mrs. Holcroft Watson and E. H. Harvey of England yesterday.

Lester R. Stoefen, the giant Californian, almost followed Sutter out of the tournament yesterday as the delicately stroking H. G. N. Lee, third-ranking English player, carried him to five grueling sets before yielding 5—7, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

Stoefen was a very tired young man at the finish of his match with Lee, a stylist who made every use of his strokes, and in the end it was the American's cannonball serve and smashing forehand which wore the Englishman down and beat him.

Lee made Stoefen play his game in the first two sets, where he was much more accurate from the baseline and was getting everything sent his way. Stoefen, a better volleyer, finally got control in the third set and following in on his fast serve finally began to forge ahead, although it was a nip-and-tuck battle right to the end.

The American youngster was always ahead in the fourth set, although Lee carried him to deuce, and he had complete control of the match in the final, which he won 6—3. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Fourth Round

Jack C. Crawford, Australia, defeated A. C. Stedman, New Zealand, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines, United States, defeated Dr. Daniel Prenn, Germany, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Fourth Round

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Mrs. S. K. Edwards, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Mme. René Mathieu, France, defeated Katherine E. Stammers, England, 6—4, 6—0.

Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany, defeated Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, England, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Ryosuke Nunoi and Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated C. J J. Robbins and Jack Condon, South Africa, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, England, defeated N. H. Latchford and W. H. Powell, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated P. D. R. Spence and C. O. Tuckey, England, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Baron Gottfried von Cramm and E. Nourney, Germany, defeated A. Del Bono and A. Sertorio, Italy, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Columbus	43	27	.614
St. Paul	40	34	.541
Minneapolis	39	34	.534
Indianapolis	36	32	.529
Toledo	37	36	.507
Milwaukee	32	36	.471
Louisville	33	40	.452
Kansas City	27	48	.360

Results June 30

Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 8.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 8.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 6, Louisville 5.

Swanson Supports Building Up Navy To Treaty Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON June 30—A revised naval policy, equally or even more aggressive than that of the last Administration, was announced today by Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, to supersede the last set of general rules for developing and operating the United States Navy, issued in August, 1931.

Calling for a navy "second to none," Mr. Swanson gave indication that he would make use of all the public works money he can get to build up a fleet equal to the full strength allowed under the London treaty. Expenditure of $238,000,000 for the construction of 32 ships has already been included in the authorizations made by the new public works administration.

Some of the more important items in the new naval policy, issued with comment, were as follows:

"To create, maintain and operate a navy second to none and in conformity with treaty provisions.

"To develop the navy to a maximum in battle strength and ability to control the sea in defense of the nation and its interests.

"To maintain the marine corps in strength sufficient to furnish detachments to vessels of the fleet, guards for shore stations, garrisons for outlying positions and to provide expeditionary forces in immediate readiness.

"To build and maintain the maximum effective tonnage in aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines that accords with treaty provisions.

"To develop naval aviation primarily for operations with the fleet.

"To keep in commission, fully manned and in active training, a maximum number of fighting ships.

"To operate the Asiatic fleet and such other independent forces as may be required, all organized and trained so that in case of necessity they can readily become a part of the United States fleet.

"To maintain a shore establishment sufficient to sustain the forces afloat in peace and capable of expansion to meet their needs in emergency.

MIAMI, FLA.

Wear
Sunshine Fashions
Exclusive with Burdine's
to Chicago's World's Fair!
Burdine's
MIAMI

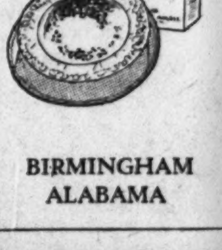
Something Different in
CANDY

A basket made and filled with Florida's finest crystallized fruit, for $1.00. Also other candies and novelties.
Mail orders filled
Chez François
CONFISEUR
259 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.

THE MORRIS PLAN
NO ONE EVER LOST A DOLLAR OF SAVINGS OR INTEREST IN A MORRIS PLAN BANK
5% Interest on Savings
"No One Ever Lost a Dollar of Savings or Interest in a Morris Plan Bank"
105 N. E. 1st Avenue
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S
"A Store Near You"



BIRMINGHAM
ALABAMA

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Interior Decorators
Qualified personal service coupled with an extensive selection of draperies and upholstering, meets the need of the discriminating. A visit to our studio is invited.
STUDIO of
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
179 N. E. 40th St., Moore Furniture Bldg.

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED

Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Interior Decoration and Antiques

What Americans Are Buying

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Chicago

IT IS quite too much to expect anyone to visit in a few hours even the major part of the manufacturers' semiannual show which opened on June 26 at the Furniture Mart in this city, to continue for three weeks. There are said to be more than 50 acres of floor space, of which some 500 exhibitors had occupied nearly the entire amount.

When the great enterprise started it was given up wholly to furniture in the narrow trade sense, as needed to equip parlor, library, dining room and bedroom. What was used in the kitchen, bathroom and basement was not seen there at all. Now the range has been extended to take in almost everything that an owner would desire for outfitting a house fresh from the hands of the builder. So the things to be seen begin with the basement heater, which may be any one of several kinds, include kitchen and bathroom essentials and the toys for the children's nursery. The last, it appears, has been developed as a sideline by some manufacturers who thus utilize wood that would otherwise be wasted.

Style Trend Is Our Concern

It is not so much this sort of development that interests us in these columns, as the directions in which popular taste seems to be moving. This trend is indicated by the styles shown by those whose profits depend on their success in meeting that taste. The samples of suites arranged in these extensive spaces are something more to us than beautiful or ugly forms that competitors are trying to sell.

Delicate and accurate copies of eighteenth century furniture are not so numerous as are bureaus and beds and sideboards burdened by florid, excessively elaborate, applied ornament. But each set that is shown, possibly each piece, may be counted as representing its maker's conception of what a portion, if not all, of prospective customers will like. This conception, we may well believe, is offered only after very careful study, with much weight given to the opinions of the salesmen who visit all parts of the United States and are those most closely familiar with the fancies of the consumer trade. That this group lends a useful collective judgment we may be sure since the booklet prepared for the assistance of visitors holds a directory of about 2700 of "Salesmen on Duty." Presumably each of these men has a good line on what buyers in his territory will spend their money for, and has passed that belief along to his concern, the resulting designs now being presented to us.

Some Lacking in Style

The first impression of a general survey of the exhibits is, that it would be impossible for so many varieties of "terrible" things to find market enough to justify their display. But the very fact that they are shown, and that by established concerns with years of experience with the buying public, is proof that they are what many people would choose.

It would be unprofitable to attempt to classify or analyze many of these "suites," as they are called in the trade. They would be impossible of classification under any single style, or even under several styles. Features of Elizabethan, Heppelwhite and "Early American" might be found on a single buffet or bureau or dressing table. This is the seamy side of the coat, but it must be recognized if one faces frankly the situation as a whole.

Other aspects are more pleasing for showings of many concerns include careful copies of eighteenth and early nineteenth century types as well as adaptations of the forms of those days in the shape of articles meeting the new needs of the twentieth century. There are enough of these examples to constitute an assurance that a substantial proportion of American buyers are discriminating and find pleasure in furnishings of simplicity, graceful lines, good proportions and dignity.

There is no escaping the conclusion that the modern design has established itself firmly in American practice. The evidences of it are seen everywhere, even in the jumble of baroque and Jacobean that single pieces of furniture are burdened with. In the resulting mess may be seen the panels of veneer from exotic woods in angular sheets, in some such manner as is done on good modern design.

Marked by Simplicity in Form

From this extreme of unintelligent hodge-podge, it is a relief to find the other, at which are seen modern forms conceived by nationally known designers, some of which have been pictured on these pages in recent weeks. There are still others which have been brought out by manufacturers' staffs, and which show sympathetic knowledge of the basic motives back of the whole movement.

In these have been used woods which in some cases are native, in some imported, the plain, flat or curved surfaces depending wholly upon the infinitely varied beauties of the natural grain and colors of the woods themselves. As these appear on sofas and easy chairs, with upholstery coverings in soft tones, one realizes that new standards in home outfitting have been set—standards that provide for the home new opportunities for surroundings that hold fresh suggestions of comfort and of visual pleasure in colors and materials.

As has been mentioned already, men who are intimately acquainted with the trade in all parts of the country were there. This allowed conversation with those whose knowledge of this sort is one of their primary business assets. So I was able to gain in a few hours of interviews a vivid impression of sectional distribution of types of furniture.

The resulting conclusions were in effect that contemporary design is gaining in popularity to a degree that surprises its most enthusiastic promoters, its vogue being the greatest in the largest cities. The dealer who carried the most extensive line reported that he had, on that first morning, sold his entire group to a Pacific coast dealer.

Claims Modern Styles Gaining Favor

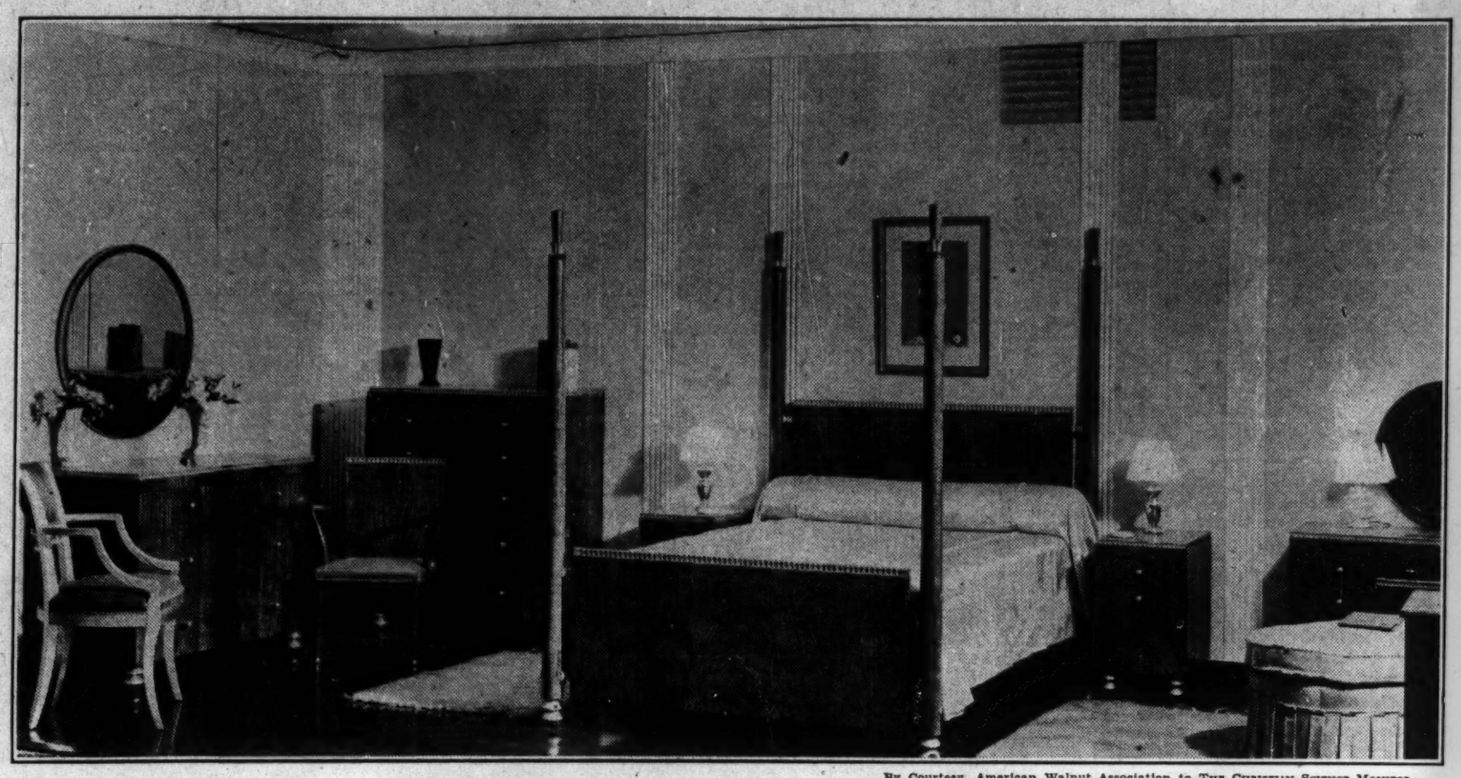
This concern puts out a diversity of types—eighteenth century English and French predominating. They find their 1932 sales of modern designs were six or seven times greater than those of the year before, and they expect that the 1934 output in this class will be about 75 per cent of the whole. Theirs was well-made stuff of good design, priced at about the same level as their other models in the high-grade groups mentioned.

Many other exhibitors had found it desirable to include their notions of modern forms, sometimes in a bedroom set only, others providing for dining-room and living-room also. In all cases these were reported to be good sellers, the chief objection of buyers being that most homes did not provide the suitable settings of walls and floors.

The general impression is that many more people admire the things than buy them; that their hesitation is based on the desirability of harmonious surroundings; that the buyers do not often find the essentials of those surroundings available where the furniture itself is on sale. This is an interesting corroboration of conclusions reached by Mr. Donald Deskey as I was talking with him not long ago. As one of the leaders of the work in America, he is, I understand, giving major attention at present to coördinating the production of fabrics, metal work, wall papers and other materials, making them available through the trade. Then the store which sells the furniture itself may offer with it whatever the customer may desire to constitute a harmonious home.

Broadly, in Conclusion

To an observer who is concerned with the whole field and who aims to get an understanding of trends of taste in the country as a whole, such great shows provide the best of observation points. Manufacturers are there not only from world-famous Michigan, with its Grand Rapids prestige, but from New England, from the states of the South and the West. The racial and cultural backgrounds of American citizens result inevitably in choices which are as contrasting in character as those which have been mentioned. That many things displayed at this great mart seem inartistic and crude to some of us, is not to be wondered at in a country so large and so populous as the United States. The ideals of America's leading artists in twentieth century standards are making rapid advance in popularity, offering convincing evidence that a large portion of our population is alert and eager for the results of these efforts. Meanwhile, eighteenth century types seem to hold their own as the strong preference of the majority, although they too often acquire them in name rather than in likeness.



By Courtesy, American Walnut Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS GROUP OF BEDROOM FURNITURE WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE IN THE RECENT DESIGN COMPETITION, CONDUCTED BY AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION

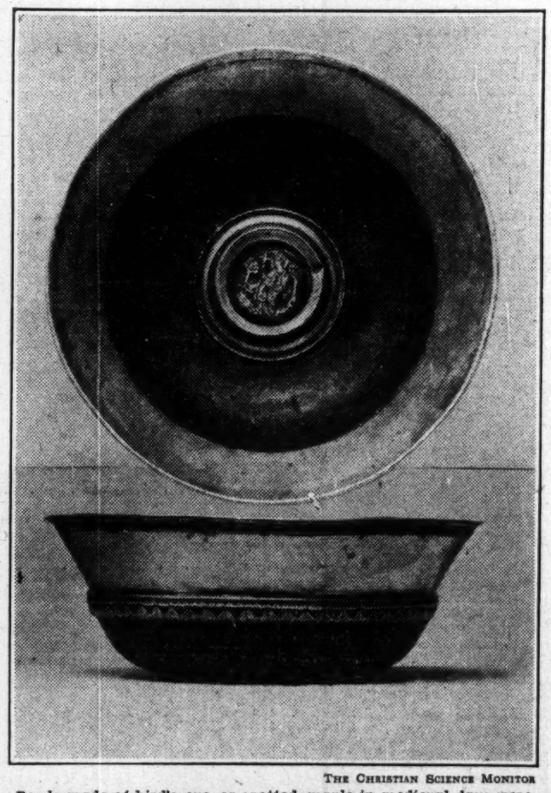
Here, for the first time which has come to our notice, an American designer in the modern manner has introduced a distinctive detail characteristic of the American Colonial style, as seen in the bed with four equally high posts. Another notable feature is the introduction of pewter as an element of ornament, both for its form and its color. The decorative moldings are reminiscent of eighteenth century practice. With other features, these models to fit agreeably an appreciable connection is formed with familiar Colonial types, making it easier for in the average American home.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

THE infrequent appearance in the London auction room of a mazer-bowl is always a notable occurrence. The acquisition of one of these eagerly sought medieval rarities forms a white stone in the diary of any connoisseur of early English plate. The first to come into the salesroom for many months was put up recently at Christie's by order of the executors of a woman collector's estate.

It was a characteristic unpretentious little round fifteenth century bowl, made of maplewood, with a wide, splayed, honey-colored, silver-gilt lip. This was decorated at the juncture with the body with a band of scalloped ornament, a narrow dotted band enriching the lip. In the center was a raised "boss" or "print" inclosing an engraved silver medallion depicting St. Margaret standing on a dragon, with traces of the original lovely green translucent enamel, with which the medallion must have been covered. Although melting-pot value of the silver and gilt mounting of the bowl was only a few shillings, the piece changed hands at £155. It bore, of course, no "Hall" or other silver marks, owing to its early date. The accompanying illustration will give a better idea of its appearance and charm than any verbal description.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bowls made of bird's-eye, or spotted, maple in medieval days were sometimes bound with silver and called mazers, a word derived from the German, meaning "spot." Once used for food or drink, they are now collectors' treasures, this one having sold lately for £155

A clergyman-collector acquired one of these mazers in a village near London not long ago for only £2. In the nineteenth century they were used as collection-plates in some English country churches. In the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, no man was so poor that he could not afford his own wooden, or "treen," drinking-bowl, the forerunner of the modern glass tumbler. These early plain wooden bowls have virtually all disappeared—thrown on the rubbish-heap centuries ago because of the absence of any intrinsic value. The nobles and wealthy, however, had their bowls harnessed with silver. It is this mounting with engraved precious metal that has caused some of the mazers to be handed down from one generation to another and so preserved to this day.

The word mazer is said to be derived from the German word "maser," meaning "spot," the spotted portion of maplewood being the favorite material employed in the making of these bowls.

A wonderful, large, historic specimen, sold in London by Sir Malcolm McGregor for the record sum of £10,000, the bidding only lasting a few seconds, was described in this page about four years ago.

* * *

A copy of that charming rare book, the "Songs of Innocence," with its 31 colored plates by William Blake, was sold the other day at Sotheby's for the handsome sum of £410, bought by a well-known West End professional collector. It has probably belonged at one time to John Hawkins, the Cornish patron of the painter-poet who sought to raise funds to send Blake to Rome in order to study.

It is one of time's little ironies that in the year 1788 Blake, having failed to find a publisher, went out and spent his last half-crown, the equivalent of about 60 cents at par, on materials for tinting the illustrations himself. The mystic poet, with the assistance of his devoted wife, delicately colored the copper plates by hand.

A Try-Out Studio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN EXPERIMENTAL studio for trying out schemes of wall decoration has been installed in their business premises by one of the biggest wall-paper manufacturering firms in London. Here new materials are also shown and various original schemes are staged and photographed.

"Many people make attractive rooms with comparatively simple means, such as the use of borders and moldings," said a representative of the firm, "and it seemed a pity that such ideas should not have a wider application. We decided, therefore, to make a record of some of them."

Interesting examples of the latest ideas for paneling have been carried out. For instance, instead of dividing the walls of a room into even spaces, in traditional fashion, the panels are used to frame important pieces of furniture such as sideboards, dressing tables, and beds. Sometimes these panels have indentations which follow the contours of the piece of furniture and which are emphasized by a narrow molding, painted to match the woodwork, in place of the more usual border.

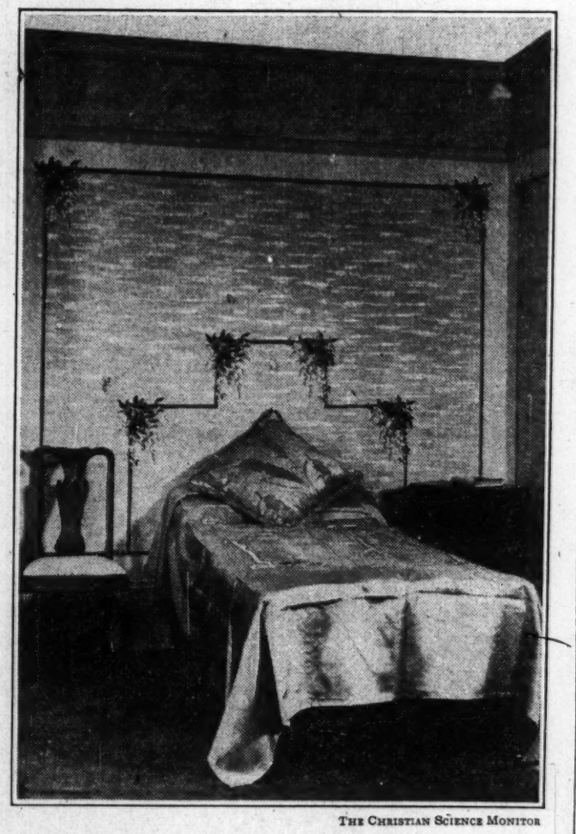
This photographic studio has also afforded an opportunity for experiments to illustrate the effects obtained by papering horizontally. One of the most attractive new papers has an upper cut-out edge and is pasted around the walls instead of from ceiling to floor. Appropriately called "The Cairo," it shows rows of pyramids rising one above the other and graduated upward from deep to pale yellow.

A narrow hall-passage may be made quite attractive by the adoption of papering, as is shown in a scheme in which the walls are covered with four 20-inch bands of alternate plain jade-green and silver paper. These bands are broken midway with a panel of the plain green to form a frame for an electric fire. The break is essential to get the right effect. A table with a mirror placed above it would do equally well if there is no fireplace.

In rooms with fine furniture, plain papers or those giving stippled, scumbled, or plastic effects are the most popular. In the smaller type of room, papers are used with designs that recall Rodier fabrics.

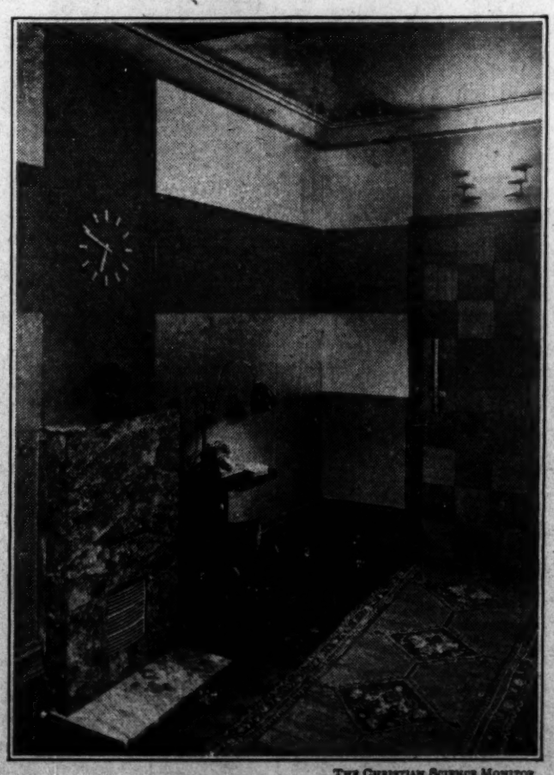
Friezes are in favor again. These are sometimes merged into a coved ceiling and painted to match it. Cornices made of flat moldings arranged in graduated steps, strike a very modern note. A variation is given by having one dentil molding among the others, the toothed surface making pleasant shadows. A delightful window effect is given by incorporating a pelmet, or valance, in a flat molded cornice, to form a projecting continuation of the cornice.

Color used in decoration schemes is stated to be quieter. Soft pastel shades are popular now in all realms of decorations. The desire to get an effect by the clash of startling notes of color no longer prevails. Paintwork harmonizes with the furniture. Maple furniture, woodwork to match, and creamy walls, contribute to a particularly happy scheme. Sometimes a narrow molding repeats the color of the carpet or some other furnishing feature, if it is desired to elaborate the paint-work.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wall panels with decorations which are designed to emphasize the forms of the adjacent furnishings are one of the modern ideas which is being employed with pleasing effect and in much variety, in connection with contemporary furnishings, which are habitually of simple outline



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This decorative scheme for a hall, as set up in an experimental studio, has every appearance of being part of an actual home. The walls are papered with alternate bands of jade green and silver

The Furnishings Of a Steel House

By LESLIE HARRIS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN the interior decoration editor of a leading woman's magazine, with her wealth of ideas as to what women want in a house, and a big furniture manufacturers, put their heads together, there seems to be no end to the novel things they can do. The American Rolling Mill—Ferro-Enamel Steel House at a Century of Progress exposition is outfitted under the direction of the Ladies' Home Journal with furniture of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company, designed for this particular use. Naturally we would expect it to be replete with novel devices and arrangements which should intrigue the housewife.

Yet, all the furniture is designed for commercial production, to be kept within the reach of the family of modest means who would normally build such a home as this little cottage of steel and enamel. The house itself has excited considerable interest, being built of prefabricated sections of steel and covered with big plates of enameled metal. Details of its construction have been described on the Architecture page of the Monitor.

It is interesting to note that while this house goes radically modern in structure, and while the modern note is struck by the decorator as well, the general effect of the interior is far less unconventional than one might expect under the circumstances. Liberal use of all the primary colors, flounced draperies, many of the touches which one thinks of as ordinarily too dainty or feminine for the real modernist, come into view. At the same time, the furniture itself suggests the earlier periods.

The Decorator Herself Interprets

Let Miss Palmer tell you her motive in designing the furniture. "It is manufactured," she said, "in the belief that the American people are interested in new furniture forms, so adapted from traditional styles as to retain all the grace and beauty of line found in the eighteenth century pieces. With the added comfort which modern construction indubitably offers and the freshness which modern designers are able to infuse into forms, the public has long been familiar. Here the practiced eye will immediately detect the influence of such masters as Heppelwhite, Chippendale and Sheraton in the various pieces of furniture. Modernity is evident in the many provisions for added comfort and convenience, such as sliding shelves, swinging doors, folding mirror tops for chest and vanity tables."

With this as an idea to begin with, add plenty of color, flexibility of furniture arrangement as a third dominant feature, and you are ready to appraise this little interior. But first take a glance around the house. It is quite conventional in arrangement. Living room and dining room downstairs, to one side, kitchen in the back, garage to the other side. Upstairs, four bedrooms and bath, like any ordinary square house. Above that a little solarium on the roof, over the front tdoor.

Novelties at Every Turn

In the living room, 13 by 23 feet in size, walls of washable beige paint and black walnut floor form the setting for a symphony of blue, red and numerous other colors. The two 9 by 12 feet black velour rugs have modernistic shafts at opposite corners in two shades of chartreuse, with a little blue-green and a touch of mustard yellow. The two wide windows are draped in unusual fashion with three panels which hang in folds to the floor, each panel of contrasting material and color. One panel is American Beauty red, another semi-translucent rose-pink taffeta, the third gold gauze.

The dominant piece of furniture—or should one say group of furniture—is a sofa which separates into three pieces. Here is what every housewife must always have wanted. For how often such a bulky seat becomes a white elephant when the family moves into smaller quarters! This new sofa is made for the corner of the room but can be placed in numerous positions, or its three parts—one without arms and two with one arm—can be used separately. It is covered in midnight blue corduroy, welted with jade green, quite modern in feeling. There are two modernistic end tables, one of which contains a built-in radio to be controlled without leaving the comfortable sofa.

A Desk of Adaptability

All the furniture in the room is of East Indian rosewood, including the modernistic desk, which has four drawers at the right and is rounded at the left with a shelf. This desk, it is pointed out by Miss Palmer, is designed for a variety of uses. It could be placed against a wall, instead of at a right angle with the window as she has done, or it could be used in an upstairs hall or a bedroom just as well, taking the place of an extra table anywhere it was wanted. A modern side table, with rounded ends, has sliding shelves to make it larger and more useful. A barrel-back chair, covered in a material of beige with blue-green figure, is comfortable looking, another lounge chair has a novelty jaspe stripe in blue, blue-green and a little red.

It would be easy to linger here, but the dining room calls. Or is this the dining room in the back? Hardly just a dining room after all, because it looks like a game room as well. Yes, it is a combination game and dining room, and to make it all the more novel, it has a nautical air. Nothing in this room seems to be what you would expect in a dining room of a small house. The wall has a scenic paper on one side, showing sailing ships at sea. The table is placed off center, to this side of the room, where there is a window. Several of the chairs look out the window, the others face the scenic wall. It is better to see a scenic wall paper than to have no view at all, says Miss Palmer, so that 's why the table is placed thus. The other walls are plain. The furniture is of sturdy gray oak, to match the wide floor planks, the chairs having an anchor decoration on their backs, and green seats, of washable fabric. The rug is very dark blue chenille.

Now take note of the window treatment. It being a nautical room, the draperies are made of a seine, with floats painted red. The traverse curtain, of lightweight sail cloth, is tinted nile green. With the dining table set to one side of the room, there is space on the other side for a permanent card table, which can be used for the children's meals, having a green canvas top which Miss Palmer describes as "everything-proof."

On the Second Floor

Upstairs, each of the four bedfor sentimental and practical reasons, caters to every boy's desire to go to sea. Two beds, one above the other, makes plenty of room for the rooms brings out a different idea, serves a different purpose, furnishing together a wealth of ideas for making the home more comfortable and convenient, for saving space. For instance, the boy's room, both boy and his guest. The upper one is suspended from the ceiling by heavy chains. One climbs up by a series of steps formed by the set-back shelves of a book rack at the end of the bed.

Glass Collectors Convene

Boston

ALTHOUGH its age is to be reckoned in months rather than years, the Early American Glass Club shows itself a sturdy institution as it holds its first exhibition and conference at the Mayflower Hotel, Manomet, Mass., from July 12 to 15.

Many nationally known collectors of glass, writers of books and editors are to be present and speak on the opening day. As so far announced, these will include Mr. George F. McKearin and his daughter, Mrs. Helen McKearin Powers of New York City; Mrs. Charles F. Hutchins of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent Walker of New York City; Mr. Stephen Van Rensalaer of Peterborough, New Hampshire, and Williamsburg, Virginia.

Authors include Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee, Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, Mrs. Rhea Mansfield Knittle. Editors who are listed are Mr. Charles Messer Stow of The New York Sun, Mr. Homer Eaton Keyes of the magazine Antiques, and Mr. Carl Greenleaf Beede of the Monitor. Mr. William Arthur Dooley, Antiques Editor of The Boston Transcript, will preside.

Typically Australian Pottery
Woodwork, Prints and Photos posted to any address in the world.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Send for specially illustrated booklet.
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

It is easy to display
Wall Decorations
by using
Moore Push-Pins or Moore Push-less Hangers to hang up things.
10c packets everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Tel COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON
26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK
6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Progress in Education

The Parent

A Picture in International Colors

Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Friends:

It is a most interesting and picturesque sight to see our small neighbors troop by to school.

Our home is on the edge of the "Hollow" where live many Mexican, Japanese and Negro families.

All three ces of little folks are most happy together, their joyous shouts greet us many times a day.

A little Mexican girl came to our door one mornir and asked so graciously if we had an "old match box" for her school work. A Negro child with her turned to my husband with a grin and asked, "Any old magazines, sir?"

We are fond of the children and always exchange "good mornings."

The Japanese children are notable for tl ir shining cleanliness; the small Mexicans for sweet manners; and the Negro children for glowing happiness.

We were interested today watching a group coming from school. The blues, greens and magenta of their frocks, l ck hair, listening teeth, dancing steps and pronounced gesticulations. The Negro children were scolding the little Japanese and Mexicans who were chattering within their respective groups in their mother tongues.

The Negro children with that warm sympathy that demanded to know what was going on, fairly begged, "Oh! talk English, you kids. Let's all talk English."

(Mrs.) E. F. M.

Choosing a Child

Dear Friends:

Some of our readers may like to know that there are a number of organizations in the central states and elsewhere whose sole object is to provide homes with children for adoption. The officers say they cannot supply the demand for children, there are so many who, having missed the joy of parenthood, with to do the "next best thing." It is good to know that those whose hearts yearn for the love of a little child are going out into the highways and byways to find them, thus enriching their own lives and providing home and parental affection for many who would otherwise be deprived of such love and protection.

I have seen many homes made happier by including one or more of these little ones and know how richly both child and foster-parents were blessed.

A childless woman I once knew set out to find a motherless babe to fill her own heart and home. She enlisted the services of friends who were in a position to help and the search was on in earnest. She began preparations, provided a layette and all the necessary supplies with utmost confidence, she was so sure there was a baby for her somewhere. It took some time to find the right one, but word finally came that an unusually fine baby boy was ready for her, one that would surely fill all the requirements. The child was seen, admired, adopted and loved. About two years later another child was adopted to share the home with him.

All foster-parents I have known who later had children of their own invariably attest there is no difference in their love for their own and their foster-children.

(Mrs.) E. M. T.

Grateful to Be Foster Parents

Bristol, Conn.

Dear Friends:

Having enjoyed the letters from the parents I decided to send one to tell of the great joy and pleasure we have in our little adopted daughter who has proven a real treasure to us. She is doing nicely in school and with her music, is very affectionate and appreciative, making it a pleasure to do for her. We told her before she started school that she was a dear little baby girl we had adopted because we loved her so, we wanted to have her for our very own. And have reminded her occasionally of this fact so that she will realize the truth and never feel the shock of suddenly realizing it. We are grateful for the privilege we have in giving this dear little one a mother and daddy, and a happy home with loving care. We feel the best that has come to her through us is the privilege of attending the Sunday School, which she enjoys very much and whose teachings she applies to her daily problems with beautiful results.

(Mrs.) W. D. H.

Loves the Mail Bag

Wollaston, Mass.

Dear Parent Column:

I always look for this column and many helpful suggestions I have found in it. What a blessing it is that we can "choose" one or more little ones. We spoke for our little lad before he came, not caring whether the baby was a boy or girl. As soon as he began to ask, "Where did I come from, mother," I told him the story of how mother and dad wanted a baby of our own, how we heard of a baby coming that would need a home and how we first saw him, when he was a week old, and held him too. Later how we brought him home and the great happiness the whole neighborhood felt over his coming. He loves the story better than any other and he is now nine years old.

He has given us just as much joy, happiness and love as we have him and we are so grateful for him and our only regret is that we did not see the way clear for a sister when he was little; now it does not seem wise. The problems are no different than other parents' problems. David dearly loves the Mail Bag and is looking ahead to the time he can write in and receive letters himself. Thank you for the Parent Column, the Mail Bag, and the Children's Page.

(Mrs.) T. E. R.

Home Chores Important

Ocala, Fla.

Dear Parents:

Having recently read the Editors' call for more food for the Parent Column, I shall send in my wee measure. I also want to express much gratitude for this feature of The Christian Science Monitor.

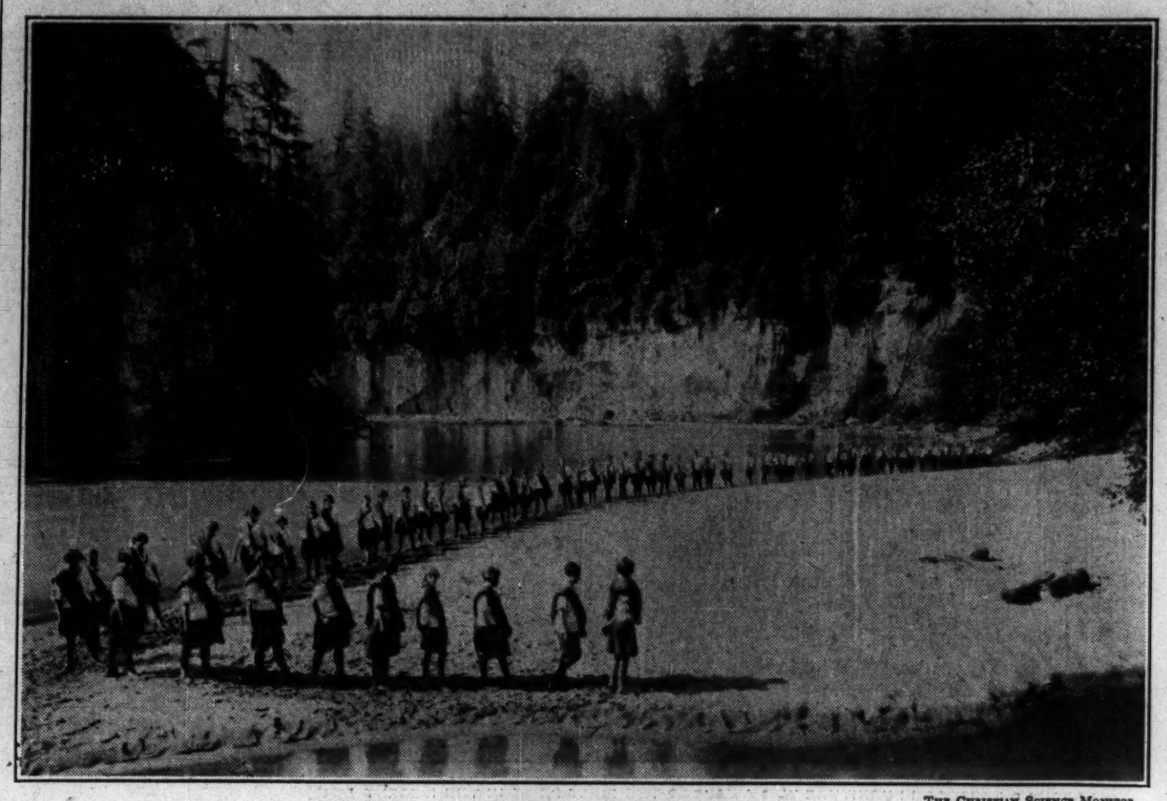
At this time of year there is more or less of a problem, for those of us who spend our vacation at home, as to how our children should make use of their time. I feel it is important for them to learn to work, as well as play, so as better to prepare them for later duties. Children are so often asked to do the same work day after day. This is apt to grow tiresome to them.

Our children are two boys, 8 and 12, and a girl 5. Together we have worked out a schedule which has proved a very successful experiment. Instead of having the same work to do each day, there is a different duty (or duties) for each day.

As there is no outside help in our family of six (my grandmother making the sixth one) they do part of the routine work tidying up the house, doing dishes, keeping the bathroom fixtures shining and even getting some of the meals. Of course there is outdoor work on the schedule, too. There seems to be so much more willingness to be of service manifested by them since we adopted this idea.

A problem needing help in our home is to inspire the children with a desire to be more neat and orderly, especially in the care of their rooms. Any suggestions along this line will surely be appreciated.

(Mrs.) L. L. T.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Returning From an Overnight Hike—Camp Fire Girls of Camp Namanu, In the Foothills of Mt. Hood, Oregon. There Are Probably Few Summer Camps in the United States That Do Not Have Their Overnight Hikes.

Summer's Treat for Oregon Camp Fire Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

OREGON Camp Fire girls at Camp Namanu take hikes that lead them over fern-lined mountain streams, past waterfalls and over old Indian trails that lead through huckleberry patches. In the accompanying picture the girls are on the beach of their swimming place, and the almost perpendicular rock to the left is 90 feet high, and in the early days was a lookout for the Indians who spent much of the year in these parts hunting, fishing and canoeing. To the right of the picture lie the 160 acres that comprise beautiful Camp Namanu, with its cabins and lodges, archery grounds, and the great outdoor cathedral, where every girl goes on Sunday morning to worship, in her own way.

There is a bit of romance and history connected with Camp Namanu, for it was in 1870 that a pioneer homesteaded this site, made clearings, built log shelters for himself and his stock. He planted an apple orchard, which still stands, and though gnarled and old seems to have adjusted itself to the gay work and play that goes on around it during the summer months while the Camp Fire Girls live intimately near. One of the old pioneer buildings still stands—the log chicken house with its hand-hewn shakes. The girls have turned it into a nature museum, where records and blueprints of plant life, insects, stars and all sorts of outdoor lore are kept. On the exact spot where the pioneer built his first home, stands the main lodge of Namanu, the dining room with its immense cobble-stone fireplace, that almost completely hides the kitchen beyond; and just a few feet from this kitchen door is the spring house, a new one, but built right where the first one was. Here all the camp's food that is perishable is kept always cool by the running icy waters from the snow-fed mountain stream that runs through an immense trough in this "cooler."

Namanu is 25 miles east of Portland, and the Portland Kiwanis Club, the "daddy" of the Oregon Camp Fire Girls, have improved this camp until today it is considered by many to be the best-equipped Camp Fire Girls' camp in America. They have built a large recreation hall, a Kiwanis Lodge for the older girls, a guardians lodge, and enough cabins, each caring for six girls and a councilor. A craft house has also been built, where, under the guidance of the best of teachers, the girls do all sorts of handcrafts, such as tooling leather, wood-carving and making interesting pottery from clay near by.

The girls use this camp from about the middle of June until the latter part of August, and every day is filled with directed work and play, with a rest hour, and a do-as-you-please hour. Reveille sounds at 6:30, and by 7 they are marching down to the setting-up and flag-raising. Ten minutes later they are eating breakfast, and another glorious day at Namanu is in swing. If the weather is nice at evening time they gather around a huge fire near the orchard. Here they sing, do stunts, listen to stories, and sometimes enact real drama. As 9 o'clock nears, and the embers are falling together, the girls slip away to their cabins, cuddle into warm blankets, and, mingled with the drowsy hum of the firs, comes the sound of taps.

Remembering the Difference

Our Living Language Series—20

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRONOUNCE the word *senate*. Do you hear any definitely recognizable sound of *a*? Webster says that *a*, when marked as in *senate*, in ordinary conversation, falls into a sound nearly like that of *e* in *end*, or of *i* in *it*.

The *a* in the ending *ary* of dictionary, library, secretary, subsidiary, secondary, beneficiary, ordinary, and like words has the same marking as *a* in *senate*.

In trying to avoid the American habit of pronouncing *ary* like "airy," you must not make the mistake of skipping the syllable altogether, and achieving such musical-comedy pronunciations as "secret'ry."

When you associate two words, and study them by comparison (that is, by stressing their likenesses), and by contrast (by stressing their differences), concentrate only upon those points you do wish to remember. Disregard any discussion that might tend to bring nonessential points into mind, to be later a source of confusion.

Often you can memorize puzzling or difficult words by some humorous quirk. We remember most readily those things which have made us laugh.

Perhaps you confuse *current* and *currant*. They've told you again and again that the one is a berry and the other is not, but you forget. Try this: Write the word *currant*, and, after it, write the word *jam*. Now draw a line, beginning at the *a* of *currant*, and continuing upward, then curving down again to meet the *a* of *jam*. When the sense of your writing requires the name of the berry (and that is the one jam is made of, to paraphrase Franklin), then you will use the *ant* form. Otherwise, use the other word.

This is —— jelly.
There was a —— opinion expressed. (Jam opinion? No!)
The Japanese —— is said to affect the climate.
What is the —— rate of exchange? (You would not say "jam rate of exchange.")

Many writers find the choice between *affect* and *effect* difficult. Associate the *a* of *affect* with the *a* of *change*. Wherever you are required to use either word—they are pronounced quite alike—substitute the word *change*. Then, if the sense is still good, you must use the *a* form of the word. But if the substituted word, *change*, does not read in, to make good sense, then you cannot use the *a* form; you must use *effect*.

How will your going affect me? (Change me.)
What can you do, to affect this system? (Change this system.)
His speech seems somewhat affected. (Changed.)
Is there any likelihood of its affecting his election? (Changing.)
What is the effect of his speech? (You would not say "change of"; so you must use the other form, not the a-form.)
What effect will rain have on the crops? (You cannot say "change on".)
Will it affect the crops in any way? (Will it change?)

There is one use of the word *effect* which you will do well to learn to recognize without a test for the word. That is, in such sentences as "How do you *effect* this condition?" that is, "bring about, or, literally, 'bring out' this condition."

The word *calendar* has *a* in its *dar* syllable. Associate the *a* of *dar* with the *a* of *day*: *dar—day*.

Stationery is paper. Associate the *er* of *stationery* with the *er* of *paper*. If you cannot substitute the word *paper*, then you will know it is the *ary* form, *stationary*, that is required by the sentence.

This is a stationery store. (Paper store; store where paper is sold.)
The buoy is stationary. (You could scarcely suppose that it is paper.)

The choice between *except* and *accept* may be confusing. *Accept* has a changed form of the prefix *ad*, which, we learned, means *to*, or *toward*. Use the word *accept* when the meaning indicates "to take toward."

Will you accept this gift? (take toward yourself this gift?)
When he was nominated, he made a speech of acceptance. (of taking toward the nomination.
Will you accept this gift? (take it toward yourself.)
Do not accept a new idea without first examining it in the light of reason.

The word *except* has the prefix *ex*, meaning "out." Substitute the word "out" where *except* might be used; if the sense is clear, use *except;* if *not*, the other form, *accept*, is indicated.

They were all there except Mary. (Mary left out.)
He will be here every day except Tuesday. (But Tuesday out.)
Why do you make an exception of him? (Why do you leave him out?)

It is true that we could substitute the conjunction *but*, to test for *except*. But when we substitute the word *out*, we make two gains: first, the right choice between the words we compare, and, second, a strengthening of our memory of the meaning of the prefix *ex*.

The *a* of *affect* is not clearly heard, being given the same sound as the *a* of *account;* but the *e*'s of *effect* and of *except* are both clearly pronounced, as in *end*. The *a* of *accept* is pronounced like the *a* of *am*.

NEXT WEEK—Governing Sound of Letter C.

Copyright, 1933, The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved.

A Model for a Country

Improved Facilities at Lower Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, England.

THE town of Brighouse (Yorkshire) is just completing the reorganization of its school system, converting it into a working model of the future education of the whole country. The success of the new scheme is proved by letters of thanks and appreciation from parents. At the same time the new system will involve a smaller demand upon the pockets of the ratepayers than of old.

The scheme consists of infants departments, junior departments, and, for children over 11 years of age, three types of schools, each of which offers within itself differentiated courses.

It is the latter part of the scheme which constitutes the reform. There are secondary schools for boys and girls from 11 to 16 years of age, offering at least two types of courses, and making provision for a further two years of study, if desired, for capable students over 16.

There is a selective central school, providing a three or four years' course from 11 to 15, with two parallel courses of study, with a bias to industry or to commerce in the last year.

Thirdly, there is an ordinary senior school, providing a full three years' course from 11 to 14, with three parallel courses.

Thus children over 11 have no less than seven paths of study open to them, depending partly upon their own choice. The local authority aims at providing for every child the course suitable for his needs, in a school built for the purpose, and generously and appropriately equipped.

The reorganization has brought economies of material and staff. With the concentration of infants and junior pupils in separate departments a wider range of textbooks and apparatus is available for each child without extra cost. And each teacher instead of attempting to teach a class of children of varying ages and capacities can now be given a class on one level of attainment.

Children and teachers alike are benefited by the change. It is meeting with the approval of the Board of Education, the parents, and the inhabitants of the district. It represents in miniature what gradually is taking place throughout the whole of the country.

SECRETARIAL United States

KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
Two-Year Course—first year, six collegiate subjects; second year, intensive secretarial training. One-Year Course of broad business training. Special Course for College women. Special schedule, special instruction. For catalogue address Secretary to Director
New York 247 Park Ave. | Boston 90 Marlboro St. | Providence 155 Angell St.
Day and Resident Schools New York-Boston

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Nursery School and Kindergarten. Large Sunny Playground.
Free transportation—Open the year round
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
A COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL AND BOARDING SCHOOL
COEDUCATIONAL
College Preparatory
Upper and Lower School
Summer Tutoring School
Swimming Pool | Sports Field
Telephone HU. 3144
BOX NO. 201 PASADENA, CALIF.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
SEABREEZE
PRIVATE SCHOOL
Located near World Famous Beach Abundant sunshine and outdoor life. A day school for boys and girls. Boarding facilities. Winter tourist department for students using home school textbooks. Large experienced northern faculty. Thorough college preparation. Music and art. Grades I-XII. Catalog on request.
HENRY E. AYLWARD, Headmaster

CUSHING
An Endowed New England Academy
Moderate rates. High standards of preparation for college and life. General and Commercial courses. Separate units for boys and girls. Well coached sports for all. 59th year. Catalogue.
JAMES W. VOSE, Ed. M., Prin.
Box 32, Ashburnham, Mass.

A Coeducational Preparatory School
150 Acres
Established 1914
Upper and Lower School
Open all summer for Special Recreational Activities.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Illustrated Catalogue on Request

Solid Foundation
The building of character and the unfolding the latent abilities are the natural results of our time-tried educational methods. Here the student comes in contact with masters well qualified to lead and inspire youth. A wholesome homelike atmosphere is happily combined with finest cultural influences. Located in the country, 11 miles from Boston.
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
THAYER ACADEMY
Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster
BOX C, BRAINTREE, MASS.

SUMMER SCHOOLS United States

The Bungalow School Overlooking the Sea
PHIDELAH RICE
Summer School of the SPOKEN WORD
and Theatre Workshop
On Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass.
22nd Year
Dramatic Art, Acting and Stage Direction. Professional Stock Company playing nightly. Land and Water sports. Enroll now for 1933 Summer Season. Catalogue on request. Address Box 283, Phidelah Rice School, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

BUSINESS

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
720 So Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif. | 1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Summer School
Opens July 10
Business Administration, Accounting, Secretarial and Stenographic Courses. Special courses for the college trained.
SEND FOR BULLETIN OR VISIT THE SCHOOL
334 Boylston St., Boston
Cor. Arlington St.

BOYS' SCHOOLS France

Ecole Nouvelle Preparatoire
PAUDEX-LUTRY, near Lausanne
For Boys from 7 to 18
Every modern comfort. Lake Rowing. Tennis. Football. A. and M. Languages. Mathematics. College Board Entrance Examinations. A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS London Matriculation. Baccalaureat. Winter: January and February at Col des Mosses (1450 m s/M.)
Principal: Prof. J. M. Jomini-Deriaz.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

Chauncy Hall School
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

MOSES BROWN
AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy, a century-old tradition.
Upper school known for successful college preparation; lower school for sanely progressive methods. Small classes. Excellent equipment. All athletics. Pool. Secluded 25-acre campus.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 HOPE ST. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COEDUCATIONAL

COEDUCATIONAL

ART United States

SCHOOL OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
DRAWING—PAINTING
SCULPTURE—METAL WORK
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
Resident and Traveling Scholarships
Write for Catalog of the 57th Year
234 Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts

THE HOBBY SCHOOL
Kay Peterson and Hoyland Bettingor, Dir.
Instruction in Painting and Handicrafts
Wood Carving, Pottery, Furniture and Tray Decoration
Out-of-Door Drawing Classes for Children
West Newton 3303
2306 Washington Street
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS Switzerland

BRILLANTMONT
Institut Heubi
LAUSANNE
For girls wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of French. Languages, Art, Music. Special departments for American college board preparation. Home economics. Winter sports in Engadin. Athletics, swimming. Highest references in U. S. A.

HOME STUDY COURSES United States

Short-Story Writing
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of The Writer's Monthly free. Write today.
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS United States

LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Fully equipped Little Theatre under professional direction.
Send for illustrated catalogue, Dept. M
Mrs. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

GIRLS' SCHOOLS United States

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., President
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

Rogers Hall
For girls. College preparation. General academic course. Junior college courses—secretarial, liberal arts. Music. Gymnasium, pool. Sports. Delightful New England setting. Near Boston. Catalog. Mrs. Katharine Whitten McCay, 196 Rogers Street, Lowell, Mass.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod Winter School
Kindergarten through College Preparation. Upper and Lower Schools separate. Music, Art, and other advantages. Happy home environment. Large wooded estate with private beach. Outdoor pleasures, including horseback riding. Summer Camp. Moderate fees.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, Brewster, Mass.

La Rew House
A boarding school for girls. East of Los Angeles in orange grove, near Sierra Madre Mountains. First grade through High School. Horseback riding, swimming, tennis. Open entire year. Now accepting reservations for summer camp.
Address La Rew House, North Citrus Avenue, Azusa, California.
Rates Reasonable | Dir., Ethel March Fulton

FERRY HALL
Accredited High School and Junior College Courses.
Music, Art, Drama. Wooded grounds to lake. Widely diversified program of athletics. New buildings. Swimming pool.
MISS ELOISE R. TREMAIN
Box 20 Lake Forest, Illinois

KENDALL HALL
ON THE SEASHORE
For Girls: 50 minutes from Boston. Convenient to The Mother Church. Graduates enter all certificate Colleges without examinations. Definite preparation for Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, etc. Junior College. Music, Int. Decoration, Journalism, Dramatics, Secretarial. On 60-acre seashore estate. All sports. Excellent horses. Beach. Catalogue:
BOX M, PRIDE'S CROSSING, MASS.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS United States

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

Your Daughter
Of course you want particularly to send her to the right sort of school, where wholesome influences prevail, where high scholastic standards are maintained, where worth-while friendships may be formed.
In choosing such a school, the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are an invaluable guide. They are published on the Progress in Education Page, each Tuesday and Saturday.
If the exact type of school you seek is not found in this issue of the Monitor, please write the School Section of the Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY
1933 Revised and Enlarged Edition contains over 40 pages of new and important Bible helps. Write today for sample pages on Supply and Preserver and description of the new edition.
The System Bible Company, Desk S-7
One West Linwood Boulevard
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The PRINCIPIA announces
TUITION REDUCTION
for 1933-1934
In order to assist those parents who are convinced of the value of Principia training and earnestly desire to enroll their sons and daughters but who are faced with the peculiar financial problems of the day, the Trustees have authorized the following reductions in tuition fees for the school year 1933-34.

	Established Fees		Temporary Fees for 1933-34	
	Day	Resident	Day	Resident
COLLEGE	$350.00	$1,200.00	$300.00	$1,000.00
UPPER SCHOOL	350.00	1,200.00	300.00	1,000.00
LOWER SCHOOL:				
8th grade	270.00	1,200.00	260.00	960.00
7th grade	260.00	1,200.00	250.00	950.00

IF YOU DESIRE A PERSONAL INTERVIEW
Principia executives expect to pass through the following cities this summer. Parents interested in discussing enrollment matters or educational problems with these representatives are invited to write or wire The Principia for appointments.

Western		Central		Eastern	
Long Beach	San Francisco	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Pittsburgh
Los Angeles	San Jose	Cincinnati	Duluth	Buffalo	Pittsfield
Portland	Santa Barbara	Cleveland	Grand Rapids	Newport	Providence
Riverside	Seattle	Columbus	Indianapolis	New York	Rochester
San Diego	Spokane	Dayton	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Syracuse
			Minneapolis		

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS — The PRINCIPIA — UPPER SCHOOL, LOWER SCHOOL
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS • MISSOURI
Co-educational

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"JUNE 12th. Walked to Prosper's Place today, the only deserted farm in Evergreen, and experienced that upthrust of emotion which comes so unexpectedly with something suddenly remembered. This intimation of the past darted by as if on swallow-wings, leaving a trail of light. Why a glimpse of lonely fields long untilled and a gate nailed tight should have liberated this rush of happy feeling is a mystery to me. Out of the desertedness of the place suddenly bloomed this memory of its warm and companionable days. The remnant of morning-glories over the woodshed, as if by a waving wand, brought back the great colored cascades of the Prosper times. The wasted tillage recalled joyous days of following the hayers. I saw myself crawling on all fours through the long grass with Buddy Prosper; we were tigers.

"How my quiet moments would be enriched if I could summon such memories alive as they are summoned for me by a chance scent or sound or view! They are all filed away within, but coldly thinking them up is a barren business. I get the fact, but not the feeling. I can remind myself that I camped at Upper Balsam last summer, and remain unstirred. But let a whiff of pine needles remind me of that occasion and I enjoy the very essence of its happiness in all its glow and vibrancy. And that is what occurred today. The old familiar sights, coaxed back by some wandering touch of memory, had stood so long in the cupboard of old recollections that they were coated with a rime of feeling. They gleamed with it. Yet this exquisite silvery vapor of sentiment melts very quickly in the sunlight of fact, of the present, hence my moment so magical with tenderness was only a moment. Presently I was looking at the pump as a pump.

"While at Prosper's I was reminded of the fact that these marginal evocations often go by contraries. It is in summer that I am likely to recall winter, and in winter summer. The non-attendant season lurks just behind the memory-cupboard's door. For instance, no June day could have achieved a more radiant perfection than today. Yet it was not today's brilliance or scented warmth that swung me highest. A clump of dark spruce at the end of the lane recalled something, something as arresting as a sudden strain of music, from winter's hoard of emotions. And that thrill, as the arrow of memory shot through me, was more poignant than any awareness of the delights of the surrounding June. The inner twilight of these trees recalled delights half the year away. For an instant I would gladly have had the time December. Yet I am sure that if I had been punished for this disloyalty to June by having it December, something on my walk—perhaps a glimpse of the seasonless blue sky between clouds—would have made me long for June. To the staid this must seem folly; really it is an enriching faculty. We are all walking cupboards of the past, and I am glad that forgotten doors spring open at so light a touch.

"The evergreens for me hold many keys. They always keep a little of the winter spell by them.

Something there is that northern spruces hold
Still unsurrendered in the sheen of June,
A gloom a grayness prophesying cold—
"Snow . . . snow is coming . . . snow will lie here soon."

Within the dusk that pines and hemocks house
The panting hare takes heart, the snow-birds sleep;
The barred owl listens to the sighing boughs—
"Snow . . . snow is coming . . . snow will lie here deep."

Though August burns, the heat is held at bay;
And let a cloud traverse the summer light,
Amid the firs dark whispers wake and say
"Snow . . . snow is coming . . . snow will lie here white."

* * *

"I am convinced that these simple satisfactions of mine, flooding in from nature, are a wealth in themselves. I am convinced, also, that the characteristics required to amass wealth, in its usual sense, demand the sacrifice of those elements of happiness which I call most precious. One must compromise of course. But to hand over this earth and the fullness thereof, the stars and poetry, freedom and its leisure, the choice of companions, and the adventure of untrammeled thinking, for a crowded business life seems to me no bargain at all. However, I have no wish to proselytize; nor, I might add, to be proselytized. Yet my neighbors, thinking that my lack of bustle is bringing discredit upon the village, try occasionally to spur me on to fortune. Only last evening Hiram paid me a friendly visit, but with an admonition or two in his pocket, as I could see by his constrained air. After fidgeting around several topics, he cleared his throat and said: 'I suppose you're going to keep on selling stamps and such, Nicholas?'

"'I hope to,' I replied, determined to hear him out. 'A man needs a little money, Hiram.'

"'Yes, yes, that he does, but that isn't quite the point, Nicholas. You're bright, and there's some of us think you could make a lot more.'

"'Well, Hiram, perhaps I could.

"'Then, why don't you, Nicholas? Why not try getting out and hustling? People respect a fellow with a lot of ambition.'

"'Would they rather have him ambitious than bright, Hiram?'

"'I don't quite follow you,' said Hiram.

"'Well, you just paid me the compliment of calling me bright. But I wouldn't call a man bright if he hadn't a fairly clear notion, after some experimenting with various businesses, what his business should be. Mine's living.'

"'It's what?' asked Hiram, plainly astounded.

"'Living. Getting the most out of these days and hours. Enjoying myself, earning, growing, becoming abler and wiser. I might even pass on some of my wisdom some day, Hiram. Of course, I have to pay for all this enjoyment. You've probably heard of the old faded wall motto that reads: "You can't have something for nothing."'

"'Yes, I've heard of it,' said Hiram, 'and I reckon it's arguing for me at that. You can't have a decent salary and a car and radio and everything for nothing. You've got to get out and hustle, like I said. Take George Early now . . .'

"'I'd rather take my apple tree, Hiram. You remember the big McIntosh Red in the back yard? If I've got to pattern myself after anything, it'll be that tree, not George Early.'

"'You never could talk sense very long at a time, could you?" asked Hiram.

"'I'm talking the profoundest sense, Hiram, and incidentally I know of at least three people who have learned a lot from an apple tree. There was Adam, of course, and then old Isaac Newton, and now myself. I'd really like to grow precisely like my McIntosh Red, with my roots going deeper and deeper and my branches reaching higher, shunning no storms, sound to the core, and in my season bearing fruit—firm, nourishing, sun-colored fruit which will delight either children or old men, my neighbors here or epicures in New York. But it must be my own fruit, Hiram. I don't want my ambitious friends coming to graft me with pears or cocoanuts.'

* * *

"Hiram thought a moment. 'You talk a lot about your fruit, Nicholas, but I can't rightly see it for the leaves. What fruit are you growing in that post office or when you're mooning down to the swamp?'

"'Thoughts, Hiram. Thoughts and then actions. Sometimes I grow a poem or two. I think I'll read you my latest.'

"Hiram gave me no encouragement, but I subjected him to the verses, since they might have been entitled 'Avarice' and were germane to our conversation.

With gold my lamp is laden
While out-of-doors the moon
Throws silver to the night-hawk
The fluttering moth and loon.

The moths forsake their moonlight
To swarm into my room;
Unsatisfied with silver,
Gold is their doom.

"After a minute, Hiram said: 'That's just a picture.'

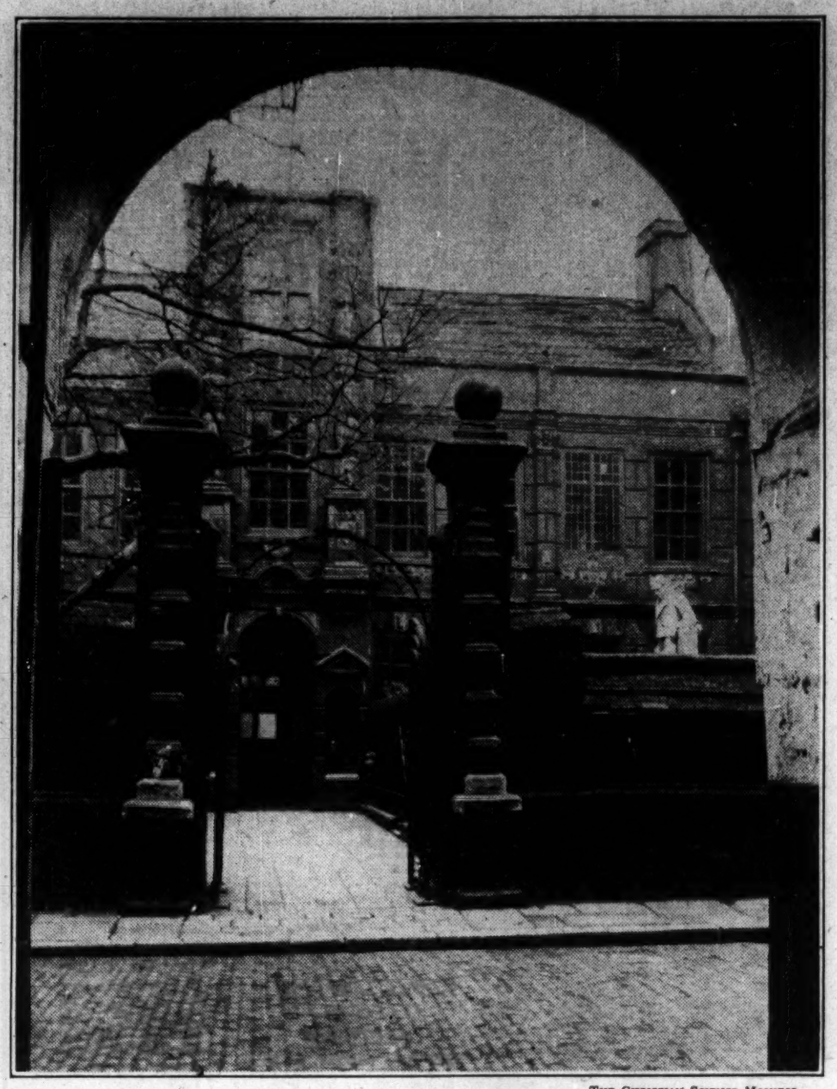
"'No, Hiram. It's my answer to you. I refuse to be a miller, swooping out of my native world, with its freedom and beauty, into the golden flame that you are holding up for me to see. Mind you, I'm not saying that George Early's world isn't exactly the right one for him, I for one would never deprive our country of that spirited sight of men getting rich. Let there be millionaires. Some men are born for that job. They would be traitors to themselves, if they stopped short of a private yacht. I am only saying that I can't afford the mode.'

"'Well, it's yours to choose, I suppose,' said Hiram.

"'Thanks, Hiram,' I said, 'for seeing that. And now how would you fancy a little cider?'

"'Right well,' said Hiram, brightening. 'It's not so bad calling on an apple tree, after all.'"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The House in Which William Wilberforce Was Born, at Hull, England

IN Wilberforce House, Hull, there is a small room which will be visited by thousands of people in July when they come to Kingston-upon-Hull for the celebrations in honor of William Wilberforce, the man who freed the Negro slaves.

The room was occupied by King Charles I, when he visited Hull in 1639; and, though the owner thought it a fine honor to entertain His Majesty, he did not know that a greater man would one morning see the light of day through its latticed windows.

Wilberforce House stands in High Street, Hull, a stone's throw from the slow moving river that winds behind the old warehouses and offices that have stood for hundreds of years in this ancient part of the city, many having changed little since Wilberforce's day, and quite a few still carrying on business under the names they bore then. The cobbled street is quaint and unchanged; and in the house itself the furniture and fittings have been preserved with the love of a shrine in order to maintain the traditional atmosphere.

Expert Accountant

A bee is an accountant
Who audits with a sound
Of a gold pen scratching,
Summer's fragrant round.

He adds red luscious ciphers
To a cherry bough—
A bee does problems in his head,
And none knows how.

Subtracts the hidden nectar,
Without a pause to think
From the lemon lily,
The harebell and the pink.

And multiplies an orchard's
Or a garden's beauty
By the simple process
Of tending to a duty.

Then takes out his wages—
For pay him, someone must—
In a cruse of honey
And a sack of pollen dust.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Indian Folk-Lore

In turning to Indian stories for subject-matter for his poetry, Longfellow has done our literature a lasting service by adopting into it an entirely new range of folk-lore. It is often remarked that we can never have a distinctively American literature because we have no folk-lore of our own. Where is the culture-race that does possess a folk-lore exclusively its own? The French writers have either harked back to the classics or adopted the legends of Normandy or Brittany; the English writers have either harked back to the classics or adopted Celtic and Welsh legends into their literature. Push back the history of any people far enough and it will be found adopting into its literature, whether oral or written, the tales of aboriginal or previous inhabitants. The Indian lore is the lore of the soil, and when used as subject-matter by an American writer is just as much American literature as his descriptions of the wonderful scenery of the country, and it must perforce bring a new note into literature, and in that sense be American—since it exists nowhere else in the literature of culture . . .

Longfellow worked at the raw stuff of Indian legend as he did at everything else in a simple romantic spirit, modeling it always with a view to making an interesting story. Sometimes weaving together separate tales, at another lopping off redundant elements, and again expanding and embellishing with his own imaginative exfoliations, he has succeeded in "Hiawatha" in producing a marvellously unified series of pictures in the life of this Indian hero. —HELEN A. CLARKE, in "Longfellow's Country."

"Be of good cheer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON SEVERAL occasions Christ Jesus counseled, "Be of good cheer." He did not acknowledge any of the world's troubles as real. Because he knew their illusory nature, he was able to lift his thought above them. He recognized God as All, and the real universe, including man, as spiritual and perfect. Paul, a worthy follower of our Master, must also have had a wonderful sense of God's allness; for, although he was one of many on a tempest-driven ship, he was himself reassured, and cheered, and encouraged the rest with the same happy counsel, the result being that they all got safely to land. The might of divine Love to save from any sense of disaster or discord is always omnipotent.

Christian Science teaches that all discordant conditions are the result of mankind's ignorance of God, or wrong thinking. It may be new to many to learn that hatred, jealousy, hypocrisy, fear, and other wrong thoughts, are the main causes of physical difficulties. In the Christian Science textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy opens the chapter entitled "Christian Science Practice" (p. 362) with a case of healing. This points to the fact that one's thinking has to be corrected in order that health and circumstances may be improved.

Material thinking has to give way to the spiritual facts of creation. God must be seen as the loving Father, supreme over all, and His creation, including man, as perfect. The man of God's creating is the only real man, and a mortal, subject to sickness and sin, is not God's man. Christian Science, based on the teaching of Christ Jesus, denies reality or power to anything that is not healthy, happy, and pure. Since God is infinite, ever present Love, the man of His creating must be loving and lovable; hence the chaotic beliefs of mortal mind must be falsities.

The real man, God's image, is seen as sinning, sick, material beliefs are exchanged for the spiritual facts of being. The knowledge of God as ever present Love, and of the real man as reflecting only Godlike qualities, begins at once to lessen fear, distrust, jealousy, hate, and the like, and to eliminate their discordant effects.

God's thoughts of peace, security, and love are spiritual realities, and they destroy false, ignorant, material thinking. As God's law of good is permitted to operate in human consciousness one begins to learn how to differentiate between the false beliefs of mortal mind, which depress, discourage, and dissatisfy and the thoughts of divine Mind, which happify, uplift, satisfy, and heal.

Sin is seen to be due to belief in a law apart from God--belief in life, substance, intelligence in matter. To attach a belief of sickness to oneself or to anyone else is wrong; for this indicates that one is believing that a spurious, unintelligent law has power to annul God's ever present law of harmony. Jesus' thoughts were so loving, spiritual, and pure that he discerned the illusory nature of the lie that man in God's likeness could be material or subject to aught but good. And because he knew that God and His perfect spiritual ideas fill all space, he realized the presence of health, joy, and activity. No wonder he could say with confidence to the man sick of palsy, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee."

As one claims that unity with God which cannot be gainsaid, since God is infinite, filling all space, a sense of God's loving protection and bounty unfolds. Fear, hate, want, and woe disappear when it is seen that they are groundless, since they do not emanate from divine Love, the only real cause or origin. This truth once seen, one's outlook becomes brighter.

As we persistently acknowledge the truth that God, divine Love, is ever present, and that the man of His creating is spiritual and perfect now, our consciousness is illumined and we begin to prove for ourselves that God gives only good, and that man reflects the good God gives. Sick and sinful thoughts are destroyed by the truths of divine Mind, as Jesus taught. Truth can overcome every unhappy condition. There is encouragement for all in these words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 213): "Loyal Christian Scientists, be of good cheer: the night is far spent, the day dawns; God's universal kingdom will appear. Love will reign in every heart, and *His* will be done on earth as in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Sei getrost"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEI mehreren Gelegenheiten erteilte Jesus den Rat: „Sei getrost". Er gab nicht zu, daß irgend eine Sorge der Welt wirklich sei. Da er ihre trügerische Art kannte, konnte er sein Denken darüber erheben. Er erkannte, daß Gott das All ist, und daß das wirkliche Weltall einschließlich des Menschen geistig und vollkommen ist. Auch Paulus, ein würdiger Nachfolger unseres Meisters, muß eine wunderbare Auffassung von Gottes Allheit gehabt haben. Denn er war zuversichtlich, obgleich er sich wie viele andere auf dem vom Sturm hin und her geworfenen Schiff befand, und ermunterte und ermutigte die anderen mit demselben freundlichen Rat, so daß alle unversehrt landeten. Die Macht der göttlichen Liebe, von Unheil oder Widerwärtigkeit jeder Art zu erretten, ist immer allmächtig.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß alle widerwärtigen Zustände die Folge der menschlichen Unkenntnis Gottes oder falschen Denkens sind. Es mag vielen neu sein, daß Haß, Eifersucht, Heuchelei, Furcht und andere falsche Gedanken die Hauptursachen körperlicher Schwierigkeiten sind. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" beginnt Mary Baker Eddy das Kapitel „Betätigung der Christlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 362) mit einem Heilungsbericht. Das weist darauf hin, daß man sein Denken berichtigen muß, wenn Gesundheit und Umstände sich bessern sollen.

Das materielle Denken muß den geistigen Tatsachen der Schöpfung weichen. Gott muß als der über alles erhabene, liebende Vater und Seine Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen als vollkommen erkannt werden. Der von Gott geschaffene Mensch ist der einzig wirkliche Mensch; aber ein der Krankheit und Sünde unterworfener Sterblicher ist nicht der Mensch Gottes. Die auf der Lehre Christi Jesu beruhende Christliche Wissenschaft spricht allem, was nicht gesund, glücklich und rein ist, Wirklichkeit und Macht ab. Da Gott die unendliche, allgegenwärtige Liebe ist, muß der von Ihm geschaffene Mensch liebevoll und liebenswert sein; folglich müssen die wirren Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts Unwahrheiten sein.

Der wirkliche Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild, wird erkannt, wenn an Stelle der sündigen, kranken, materiellen Annahmen die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins treten. Das Wissen, daß Gott die immer gegenwärtige Liebe ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch nur gottähnliche Eigenschaften widerspiegelt, vermindert sofort Furcht, Mißtrauen, Eifersucht, Haß und dergleichen und hebt deren unangenehme Wirkungen auf.

Gottes Gedanken—Friede, Sicherheit und Liebe—sind geistige Wirklichkeiten, die falsches, unwissendes, weltliches Denken vernichten. Läßt man Gottes Gesetz des Guten im menschlichen Bewußtsein wirken, so lernt man zwischen den falschen Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts, die uns niederdrücken, entmutigen und unzufrieden machen, und den beglückenden erhebenden, befriedigenden und heilenden Gedanken des göttlichen Gemüts unterscheiden.

Die Sünde wird als Folge des Glaubens an ein von Gott getrenntes Gesetz—des Glaubens an Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz in der Materie—erkannt. Es ist falsch, sich oder jemand anderem eine Krankheitsannahme anzuheften; denn es läßt erkennen, daß man glaubt, ein unechtes, unintelligentes Gesetz habe Macht, Gottes immer gegenwärtiges Gesetz der Harmonie zu vernichten. Jesu Gedanken waren so liebevoll, geistig und rein, daß er das Trügerische der Lüge erkannte, daß der Mensch in Gottes Ebenbild materiell oder etwas anderem als dem Guten untertan sein könne. Und weil er wußte, daß Gott und Seine vollkommenen geistigen Ideen allen Raum ausfüllen, erkannte er, daß Gesundheit, Freude und Tätigkeit gegenwärtig sind. Kein Wunder, daß er zu dem Gichtbrüchigen vertrauensvoll sagen konnte: „Sei getrost, mein Sohn; deine Sünden sind dir vergeben".

Wenn wir jene Einheit mit Gott beanspruchen, die nicht bestritten werden kann, da Gott unendlich ist, allen Raum ausfüllt, entfaltet sich Gottes liebevoller Schutz und Reichtum. Furcht, Haß, Mangel und Leid verschwinden, wenn man erkennt, daß sie unbegründet sind, da sie nicht von der göttlichen Liebe, der einzig wirklichen Ursache oder Quelle, ausgehen. Hat man diese Wahrheit einmal erkannt, so wird der Ausblick klarer.

Wenn wir beharrlich die Wahrheit anerkennen, daß Gott, die göttliche Liebe, immer gegenwärtig ist, und daß der von Ihm geschaffene Mensch jetzt geistig und vollkommen ist, wird unser Bewußtsein erleuchtet, und wir beginnen selber zu beweisen, daß Gott nur das Gute gibt, und daß der Mensch das gottverliehene Gute widerspiegelt. Die Wahrheiten des göttlicher Gemüts zerstören, wie Jesus lehrte, kranke und sündige Gedanken. Die Wahrheit kann jeden unglücklichen Zustand überwinden. Es liegt für alle Ermutigung in den Worten der Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 213): „Treue Christliche Wissenschafter, seid getrost! Die Nacht ist vorgerückt, der Tag bricht an. Gottes allumfassendes Reich wird erscheinen, die Liebe wird in jedem Herzen regieren, und Sein Wille wird auf Erden wie im Himmel geschehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Another Point of View

We were just nearing Malta on our last lap homeward from the East, a boat full of people who spent the best part of their lives there and to whom homecoming was a cherished and long-looked-forward-to event. The trials of a hot sun were forgotten, for this western sky was covered in racing storm clouds and the wind carried splinters of ice. After long disuse, our warmest clothes had been dragged out again, smelling strongly of mothball but welcome and snug. Everywhere was heard excited discussion of hopes and plans.

"Won't it be wonderful to get to a theater again—to hear good music—to go to the sea—and the Royal Military Tournament—and the Aldershot Tattoo—and, oh! just think of walking down Regent Street and going into English shops!" All this and much more one heard, and we, too, hugged the thought of these things and the hope of doing them all.

But somehow there was something else I was wanting first and most of all, something I had been dreaming of through the monotony of many days at sea, broken only by a short stop at Aden, where the incredibly persistent Arab merchants flaunt and cry their wares from little dinghies; by the sight of the lovely-colored Bay of Suez, with its background of barren African hills; by the interest of the Canal, with its beautiful Bitter Lakes shining like turquoises dropped on the sand, and the great granite columns of its two war memorials flung up against the skyline of the desert; by a few noisy hours at the untidy little town of Port Said, an unpleasant jumble of East and West. And now that we had really left the East behind us, I thought of it more than ever—of the sight of the countryside in early spring, and of all the English flowers.

I wondered again as we slipped from the choppy seas of the Mediterranean into the tiny, tidy harbor of Valetta if some of them would greet us here at this little outpost of the West. I had not expected such a strange medieval place, where the houses, with their deep-walled terraces, climb upward straight from the water's edge in a steep tangle of weathered masonry, and where at the back of the harbor one glimpses waterways like those of Venice. In spite of the pleasure-cruise ships at anchor, and the noisy motorboats which rush their passengers around, one would think of Valetta still as more medieval than modern, and easily imagine this tiny island harbor as the home of the Knights of St. John, whose order made Malta so famous. As soon as we had anchored a swarm of the quaintly-shaped Maltese dinghies surrounded us, their occupants yelling and frenziedly competing to take us all ashore. But among them were vendors of Maltese lace and sponges; and, looking eagerly, I soon caught sight of the flower sellers, and saw that their whole stock was bunches of sweet-scented violets and of early anemones flaunting their gay blues and reds. With an armful of them brought down to fill the cabin, I created a feeling of home, and the last two impatinet days slipped away in a bustle of packing and excitement. At Marseilles, we hurried from boat to train, and the long journey through the flat fields of France passed almost unnoticed. Then an hour of calm, shining passage across the Channel, and at last we were home.

And now that the reality was all around me, it seemed more beautiful even than all the day dreams I had woven about it; but perhaps this was because it comes each time, to us who live so far from it, with the double joy of something deeply cherished and remembered which yet has all the thrill of strangeness and the relief of sharp contrast. After the brown barrenness of scrubby jungle, the exotic brilliance of flowering trees, the hard, arid blue of cloudless skies, the glare of a tropical sun—the soft pervading loveliness of an English spring! Paint veils of tender green across the silver birches, drifts of yellow where primroses bloomed, sudden white flash of blackthorn in the hedges, delicious pink sprays of flower on peach and almond, showers of snowy clossom on the pear and cherry trees. Their beauty seemed the more breath-taking and delicate for its austere and somber background of leafless trees, the fields still clad in the pale, quiet tones of winter.

And then the sight of a loaded flower stall—pink and mauve tulips, deep blue irises, white hyacinths, all shining and crisp, and the pale, pure yellows of daffodils and narcissi! Just to look at them filled at once the troubling void of homesickness which one sometimes suffers from. Here was all fragrance and color heaped together and glowing at the passer-by! I gazed at them with a thankful heart, and it seemed to me then that they held more of joy and beauty than the whole of the "gorgeous East"; for they carry and keep the spirit of home for those who have to leave it.

Beautiful Amalfi

In the winter, though, it was quite otherwise. The town would sink back into its usual rather rough and lonely life. In the day the sky would be very blue, the earth at night very cold. The whitewashed cloister, of which but half was left, one shorter side looking down on to the fallen cliff and the sea below it, would glitter frostily in the hot sun. The lovely arches, pointed and interlacing, at once both Gothic and Saracen—the place where the East and North winds met—sprang up today so lightly into the air on their little white marble columns, that it seemed as if their cold radiance must be fashioned from snow or ice, and the explanation of the missing part of the cloister, thus, not that the earth beneath and the cave above had given way, but that it had softly melted and run down beneath the rays of the ardent sun. Looking up through the arches, one could see an incredible and unbelievable perspective of unclouded sky and overhanging rock, which, rising straight up above the cloister, was covered, as far as the eye could travel, with clinging weeds and jonquils in full flower. . . .

At this season there were not many flowers on the terrace, but the long tufts, like mauve lambtails, of some unknown blossom, lolled over the edge, showing up vibratingly against the sea, which was lively in its play of colour as a living thing, full of moving radiance as a butterfly. The mauve of this flower, indeed, exactly matched certain streaks in the sea, while it set off other tones of blue and purple. Far away, towards Salerno, there were little clusters of boats with white sails outspread to match the butterflies on the flowers, and from this distance no bigger. Behind them rose Monte Alburno, powdered with snow. . . .

On the higher terraces, that mounted up to the wild garden behind, the oranges were not yet ripe though their globes were already yellow. A borrowed radiance seemed to emanate from them, as though, like the earth, they were smaller planets deriving light from the sun, and in their turn casting it among the mysterious interplanetary leaves that surrounded them.

A thousand steps below, on the road, people could be seen moving like ants. From here it was possible to examine their movements impersonally, to watch their convulsions as one observes the manœuvres of a flattened heap of ants under a glass slab. On the whole, they appeared pleased with themselves. They would stop to speak, and then move swiftly about again, carrying on their heads the most enormous loads, great bundles of wooden planks and young saplings; a bed or even a piano. Old women, with grey hair and bunched-up peasant skirts, with bare feet, and a tall staff in one hand to guide them, would mount the steps up to the hotel with an exceptional grace and dignity of movement, balancing a whole felled forest on their heads.—OSBERT SITWELL, in "Discursions on Travel, Art and Life." (London: Grant Richards Ltd.)

Tide Pools

Lean now and look and catch beneath the cliff
Those little pools the tide has left behind;
Come let us clamber down the dark, and if
We reach those levels we shall surely find
Some soft and dappled ferns beneath the rim,
Some flowers climbing from the tiny sides
Of azure, and some minnows in the dim
And moveless marble of the little tides.

What heart would guess such beauty could be left
Behind, these little lakes in miniature;
Level with foam almost, serene, bereft,
Yet perfect while their light and shade endure:
Until erased by blueness they shall be
Only a part of that wild thing, the sea.

HAROLD VINAL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
24 to 30 pages	6c	24 to 30 pages	4c
32 pages	7½c	32 pages	5c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg.
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Limp Leather Pocket Editions
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
Price $5.00 a Copy
are now supplied without extra charge with the
Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings
in convenient supplement form. The Index fits snugly inside the back cover of the black and blue pocket editions, and may be used as conveniently with any other edition of the Textbook. The Index is not sold separately.

Pocket editions of Science and Health with supplemental Index are now on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms, or may be procured directly from the Publishers.

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Financial: Market Quotations

Numerous Stocks Are Pushed Into New High Ground

Industrial and Rails Participate — Utilities Rather Quiet

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Financial markets boiled over renewed inflationary fires today following Administrative intimations that the dollar was still too high in terms of leading foreign exchanges. Stocks, with gains ranging from 1 to 3 or more points over a wide front, closed strong in active trading.

Transactions approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Reports that the Federal Reserve Bank had committed itself to a campaign of "steadying" the dollar were read with keen interest by the financial community. That such a policy would have no bearing on eventual stabilization plans is evident, especially in view of President Roosevelt's insistence that he could not obligate the United States to any form of stabilization at the present time.

Domestic industrial news continued favorable. Automobile production for the past week, as estimated by Cram, totaled 59,638 units, an increase of 949 over the preceding week, and the highest weekly figure recorded since the week of June 6, 1931.

Car loadings for the week of June 24 rose 2.8 per cent over the preceding week and 21.2 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago. Increases were reported for all classes of commodities.

Foreign exchanges rose sharply against the dollar in early dealings. Sterling opened at $4.31½, an overnight advance of 4 cents, while French francs stood at 5.01 cents, a gain of 6 points.

Allied Chemical Feature

With the revival of speculative enthusiasm, grains leaped forward for gains of 1 to more than 3 cents a bushel, cotton got up more than $1 a bale, bar silver firmed ⅝ of a cent an ounce to 36⅝ cents, the British pound sterling and European gold currencies displayed a revival of strength and secondary bonds moved forward jubilantly. Stocks were turned over in large volume from the opening on and the ticker tape was several minutes behind floor dealings throughout the session.

While all stock categories participated in the resumption of the upswing, Allied Chemical, with a gain of around 16 points, was the day's feature. The settlement of the chemical company's battle with the Stock Exchange was the principal factor in the rally of this issue.

Central of New Jersey, although rather inactive, spurted 17½ points. Rail and commodity shares were the firmest groups. Leading gainers of 1 to 3 or more points included American Can, United States Steel, American Smelting, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, Case, Consolidated Gas, Kennecott, Owens-Illinois, Celanese and American Rolling Mills.

Not satisfied with its substantial accomplishments in the first half of 1933, the market began the second half of the year with a cheerfulness that smacked of previous boom times.

Analysts of the recent advance pointed out that prices of a number of leading industrial stocks are now about midway between the high and low points of 1926. Utilities, due to rate-making uncertainties and other problems, have lagged somewhat and the rails, notwithstanding their apparent buoyancy of the moment, have considerable distance to go before attaining their averages of seven years ago.

American Car & Foundry Reports A 12 Months' Loss

American Car & Foundry Co. reports for the year ended April 30 (certified by independent auditors), net loss of $2,211,269 after charges. In the preceding fiscal year net loss was $2,577,277 after charges, but before special charges amounting to $2,730,572, including provision of $2,150,400 for shrinkage in value of securities held, $280,172 for unrealized loss on foreign exchange, and $300,000 for depreciation in inventory values which were charged against surplus account.

Current assets April 30, including $10,630,973 cash and United States Government securities, were $23,771,511 and current liabilities $630,365. This compares with cash and United States Government securities of $9,761,792, current assets of $27,103,993 and current liabilities of $2,507,536 April 30, 1932.

International Hydro-Electric System Net

International Hydro-Electric System reports that consolidated total revenue for the first quarter of this year was $15,381,176 compared with $17,199,274 in the first quarter of last year, and that net revenue, including other income, before charges was $8,936,796 compared with $9,880,357.

After deducting all prior charges, including interest, depreciation, amortization of discount, reserve for income tax, dividends and amounts applicable to minority stock of subsidiaries, etc., earnings in the first quarter of this year available for dividends on the preferred and Class A stocks of the system were $492,451 compared with $1,149,948 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

After deducting preferred dividends, the balance in the first quarter available for dividends on the Class A stock was $369,613 compared with $1,024,997 in the first quarter of 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June 30
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	3600	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅛
71	39	..	Adams Exp pf	10	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
20⅝	8	..	Adams Millis	1100	19⅞	19	19½	19
12⅞	5⅛	..	Addressograph	1800	11¼	11	11½	10⅞
9⅛	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
11⅜	7¼	.80	Affiliated Prod	1400	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
92⅜	80	3	Air Reduction	2100	92⅜	89½	92⅜	89¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
24⅞	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	36100	22¼	21½	21¾	21⅝
5	⅞	..	Allegheny Corp	8500	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
11⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	10	9⅜	10	9
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9½	9½	9½	9
11	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1200	9⅛	9	9½	8¼
131¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5600	131¾	122¼	129¼	115¼
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	700	119½	119	119	119
21¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2900	21½	20¾	21⅝	20⅞
23	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	21½	21¼	21¼	19⅞
8⅞	⅜	..	Amal Leather	100	6½	6½	6⅛	6½
40⅞	18½	2	Amerada	800	39⅝	38⅞	39	38½
23⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	23	22¼	22¼	22½
26	8	..	Am Bank Note	1100	26	23⅞	25⅞	23¾
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
42¾	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	33½	32	33½	32
34⅞	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	4300	34⅝	32⅞	34¼	32
95	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	95	95	95	..
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	9600	94¼	91⅞	93	90⅞
36½	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	15800	36⅛	35	35½	36½
56	15	..	Am Car & F pf	3100	56	51	56	48
17	3⅛	..	Am Chain pf	100	17	17	17	..
42¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	7500	40½	39⅞	40	39¾
3⅞	2	..	Am Com Alco rts	7980	4	3⅞	4	3¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
19⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	7000	17½	17	17¼	16⅝
44⅞	7	..	Am & For Pow pf	1000	33½	33½	33½	32
35⅝	8	..	Am & For Pow	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & Por Pw 2pf	500	22	21½	21½	21½
14¼	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	3900	14¼	13¼	14	13¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	13	13	13	12⅝
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	11000	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	16¼
57½	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	57½	57½	57½	..
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	3400	12½	11⅞	12⅜	11¾
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	2300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
9⅝	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	..
38¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4500	38⅞	37	38	37
57¾	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	500	57½	57	57½	56½
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	5	5	5	4⅝
22	3⅛	..	Am Metal	4000	19½	18	19¼	17¾
30	17	1½	Am News	60	25	24¼	25	24½
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6000	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞
34⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	28	28	28	27½
18⅛	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	77000	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	17½
28⅛	5¼	..	Am olling Mill	100000	28⅛	25	27⅞	24½
38	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	38	38	38	37⅞
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	12000	3⅛	2⅞	3½	2⅞
36¾	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	5	32	30¼	30½	32
37½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	36½	34¼	36	34
61⅜	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60	61¼
25⅝	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	11000	25⅝	23¼	25¼	22⅞
47½	30	2¼¶	Am Stores	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	66⅝	65	66⅝	64½
109⅞	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	107½	107¼	107½	..
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9000	129¾	128¼	129¼	127¾
33½	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	31¼	31	31	30½
41	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3500	38¼	37	37⅝	36¾
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2200	32	31⅞	32	30⅛
16⅛	3½	..	Am Woolen	6000	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
59	72⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3000	58	57⅝	58	57
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	3½	3½	3½	3
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	1200	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	26500	18	17⅛	18	16⅞
24⅝	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	3300	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	23
15⅛	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	14½	14½	14½	..
82½	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	81½	80¼	80¾	82
29	9¾	1*	Archer Daniels	1100	28¼	28	28½	28¼
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	22000	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¼
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	10000	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
70⅝	7	..	Armour Ill pf	6000	69⅞	69	69⅝	69¼
6	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	8	8	8	8
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
15⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3000	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	15½
28	6⅜	..	Asso Oil	60	28	28	28	..
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	10000	69¼	68	68½	67½
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	48½	47⅛	48	47½
30	4½	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	300	24	22	24	22
80	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	80	78⅜	78⅜	78½
38⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	5000	38⅞	37	33½	37
30	12⅝	1	Atl efining	6000	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	28⅞
8¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1000	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
73¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3500	66½	63½	66	63⅜
8	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1300	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7¼
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	14000	12¾	12	12⅜	12
			—B—					
16	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	53000	16	14⅞	15⅜	13⅝
41⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2500	41⅞	41¼	41¼	40
28⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	34000	28⅝	27⅞	28½	27¼
34	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2000	34	33¾	33¾	32⅛
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	130	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
10	3	..	Barnsdall A	8000	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1000	26½	25¼	26	25
12	3½	..	Belding Hem	13000	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
19⅝	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	5600	19	18⅝	19	18⅛
30⅞	9	..	Best & Co	2000	29¼	29	29¼	29⅜
43⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	16000	42¾	42	42½	41¾
79⅝	20⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	1000	78⅞	78	78⅞	76¾
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	2600	15	14¾	15	14½
52½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	6000	52½	50⅛	52	49⅞
37⅛	18	1.60	Borden	5000	36⅝	36	36⅝	35½
20⅝	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	2200	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	19¼
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	1100	30	29	29	26½
3	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4400	12¼	11¾	12	11⅞
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3500	38½	37½	37½	37½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	81
18⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1500	16½	16⅜	16⅜	15⅛
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11½
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1100	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
8½	¾	..	Budd Mfg	25000	8⅛	7½	8⅛	7¼
31	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	31	28½	31	27¾
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	1000	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	4½
12⅛	2½	..	Bullard	200	12½	9	11⅜	9
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	70	8⅛	8	8	..
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	16000	20⅝	19⅞	20¾	20
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1000	3½	3½	3½	3¼
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	300	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
30½	8½	..	Byers	5800	30½	28¾	30½	27¾
			—C—					
25⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	24⅜	23½	23½	23¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
11¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	10	9½	10	8¾
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3300	8	7½	8	7
26¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	25900	27⅝	26¾	27	25⅞
44¼	40	3	Canada South'n	20	44	44	44	..
18¼	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	10500	18¼	18	18⅛	17⅞
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	28⅝	28½	28⅝	..
94½	30½	..	Case Thresh	15700	91½	89⅝	90½	88½
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	75
24⅝	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	100	24½	24	24½	23⅞
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	2300	3¾	2⅞	3⅜	2⅞
58⅝	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	27800	57½	55⅛	55⅛	53⅝
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	5½	4½	5	4¼
10½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	280	10½	8½	10	7⅝
105	38	..	Central RR of NJ	1000	105	90	103	88½
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8	8	8	8
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3300	27	25¼	26¾	24⅜
6½	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	5¾	5½	5¾	..
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1800	19	18⅛	18⅛	18½
42¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40⅜
42⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	11600	42½	41¾	42¼	41⅝
3⅝	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3	3	3	3
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1000	5⅛	4¾	5	4¾
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	12¼	12	12⅛	11⅞
15	6	..	Chi&Ind&L pf	10	15	15	15	..
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2500	7¾	6⅛	6¼	6
11¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	13500	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	6500	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
21¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	20½	19¾	20	19¾
10⅞	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	9¼	9	9¼	..
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	21	20⅞	21	20¾
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3700	8¼	7¾	8	7⅜
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	11⅜	9⅝	10¾	9⅜
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1800	15	13	14	12½
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
29	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	2400	28½	28	28¼	28
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	500	8¼	8	8¼	8
36½	7¾	..	Chrysler	19700	36½	35⅝	36⅜	35
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	24½	23⅞	24	24⅜
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	68	68	68	67¾
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	800	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	90	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	80	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	25	25	25	24
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	19½	19⅛	19¼	19⅛
18⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3200	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17
15⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2500	15⅛	14½	15⅜	13¾
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	100	31½	29⅞	30	30¼
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	8500	25	24¼	24⅞	23¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	80½	80½	80½	80
74½	40	5	Columbia G 2pf B 4	10	69	69	69	69
20⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	19	18⅝	19	18
65½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1300	65	63½	65	62
15⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	1400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13
24	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	80	23	23	23	..
40½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	8500	42	40⅝	42	40
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½
30⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	34500	29⅞	29	29	29¼
6⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	18600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
60½	21	6	Comwlth @ S 6pf	200	52¾	52	52¾	52¼
18⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	17½	17¼	17¼	16⅞
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	3⅞
14¾	5⅛	..	Consol Film I pf	500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
64⅞	40	3.40	Consol Gas	9500	58½	57½	57⅞	57
5½	2⅛	½	Consol Loundries	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	12000	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¼
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	8⅝	7¾	8	7¼
2⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	5100	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
10	1⅛	..	Container A	1100	8	8	8	8
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	600	15¼	14⅝	15	14½
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60½
64	35¼	2*	Cont Can	2300	62⅝	62⅛	62¼	61¾
14¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	14½	14⅜	14½	13¼
31	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	30¾	30	30⅝	29¼
16½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6200	16¼	16	16¼	15⅝
81⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5000	81⅞	80⅜	80⅜	79½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	130	136	135¾	136	136
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	2800	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
37⅝	23	2¶	Cream of wheat	1500	34½	34	34½	34
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	12	11¾	11¾	11¼
63⅛	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	14500	61⅝	61	61¼	60½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36½
6	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1700	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
26¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	2300	24⅝	24	24⅝	23
4⅛	½	..	Cuba Co	1400	2¾	2⅝	2½	2½
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	[illegible]	8¾	8⅞	8¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	[illegible]	55	55	54⅝
32¼	6⅛	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	26	25½	25½	25½
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	6500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
6⅜	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
18¼	4¼	..	Cutltr Hammer	100	17	17	17	16¼
			—D—					
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co. pf	3400	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17¼
45¾	40¼	..	Deere & Co	41600	44⅝	43	43⅝	43½
83¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	9600	83⅝	82	82⅞	82
18	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	18	18	18	14⅜
18	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	18	18	18	14⅜
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	87	87	87	..
24⅛	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	24	24	24	23½
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	23⅝	23	23⅝	23⅛
28¾	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28	28	28	..
31¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	28600	34¾	33⅝	34¼	33⅜
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1800	16⅜	16	16¼	15⅜
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
83½	32½	2	Du Pont de New	26400	80⅞	79⅞	85⅝	78⅜
113½	97¼	6	Du Pont deb	400	113	112½	113	111
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	300	27⅛	27⅛	27½	28⅜
			—E—					
9⅛	1⅛	6	Eastern Roll Mill	2700	9⅛	6⅝	9	6⅝
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	8100	84	83	84	82¼
15	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3600	14	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
4⅛	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	800	3½	3⅛	2⅛	3¼

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June 30
26⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	12700	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	24
7½	1	..	Elec Boat	15900	9½	6	7⅛	6
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
15⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7400	13⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛
36½	7⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	28⅛	27	28⅛	26⅛
32⅜	6⅝	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	800	24⅜	23⅛	24⅝	23
50	21	2	Elc Sto Battery	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1100	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅛
47	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	39
12⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Blg	1500	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¾
19⅞	3⅜	..	Erie RR	10600	19⅞	17⅞	19½	17
25⅝	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	25⅝	25	25⅜	22
19	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	1100	19	17¼	18¾	16⅞
17	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1900	17	16⅛	16⅛	16½
7½	⅜	..	Evans Products	800	6⅞	6	6⅞	5½
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	1900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—F—					
75	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	75	75	75	..
10⅜	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	5600	10¾	9⅞	10¼	9⅜
6⅜	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
30	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1800	30	29	30	28¼
23	9	.80	Filene's Sons Co	10	22	22	22	..
25⅝	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	2400	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	70	70	70	..
70⅝	42	2½	First Nat Stores	300	69	69	69	69⅝
19	2⅛	..	Follansbee B	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15
19⅝	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	18⅛	17¼	18¼	17
26¼	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	25	24¼	25	23⅝
21⅞	2	..	Foundation	1100	18⅛	17½	17¾	17
4⅞	¾	..	Fox Film A	800	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
40½	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	6700	38	37½	37¾	36⅛
			—G—					
4⅝	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	4000	11	10	10⅞	9½
80⅛	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	..
40	13⅝	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3800	40	38⅞	40	38¼
21⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	30000	21	20¼	20⅝	19½
20¼	13	1	Gen Baking	1000	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102½	102½	102½	102
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1500	9⅝	9	9⅝	9¼
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	2000	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	8½
25¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	15800	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	24
12⅛	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
38¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	2000	38	37⅛	37⅝	37⅜
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
16½	3⅛	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	400	68	68	68	67½
104	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	200	102	102	102	102
30¾	10	1	Gen Motors	29500	30¾	30	30¾	29⅞
90	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	89	89	89	89¼
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	7	7	7	7⅛
24	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	1000	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
42½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1500	42½	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	1800	4	3⅝	3¾	4
18½	2½	..	Gen Refractories	300	18	18	18	17½
34	9⅝	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	34	30⅝	34	28½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3500	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅝
75	47⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	300	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	2800	7¼	7	7	6⅞
31⅞	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	30	30	30	29⅜
17⅞	3¾	..	Glidden	900	16⅜	16	16	15⅜
14⅝	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	6500	14⅝	13¼	13⅝	12⅝
34¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	3000	24¾	24¼	24½	23⅞
17⅞	3	..	Goodrich	2500	16	15⅜	16	15⅜
53⅝	9	..	Goodrich pf	800	51¼	49⅞	51¼	49⅞
38½	9⅛	..	Goodyear	5200	37⅝	37	37⅝	36⅞
80⅛	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	700	80	79½	80	80
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3200	15½	15⅛	15¼	14¾
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	2800	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	1200	14	13⅝	14	13
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	1200	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10¼
36¼	22½	3	Grand Un pf	300	36⅛	35⅛	36¼	..
35½	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	35½	35½	35½	35
25⅞	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	4500	25⅞	25	25⅞	25
14⅝	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1800	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	13
30⅝	7	..	Great WestSug	3100	29¼	28⅝	29	28¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4¾	¼	..	Guatanamo Sug	500	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20½	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	300	19	18	18	18⅞
32	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	200	31½	29⅝	31½	29½
			—H—					
6¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	7500	6¼	5⅛	6¼	5⅞
31⅞	9	..	Hahn D S pf	800	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞
8½	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
22⅞	6⅛	..	Habison Walker	7000	22¼	21¾	21¾	21½
83½	77¼	..	Hazel Atlas Glass	6000	82⅝	80½	82½	80
3¼	¾	..	Hayes Body	800	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
12¼	3	..	Hercules Motors	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	9500	63	60	60⅞	60
106	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	105	105	105	104⅜
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	500	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
10⅛	2¼	..	Hollander	300	8	7⅝	8	7⅞
250	145	9¶	Homestake Min	200	240	238	238	240
6⅜	1	..	Houdaille Her B	600	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
35¼	8¼	..	Houston Oil	800	34½	34	34½	33⅜
6⅞	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	1500	6½	6¼	6⅝	6¼
25¾	5½	.40	Howe Sound	1700	24⅞	24	24⅞	23⅝
19	11½	..	Hudson & Man	2500	17⅜	16	17⅜	16
43	27⅛	5	Hud & Man pf	300	40¼	40	40¼	..
13⅞	3	..	Hudson Motor	3500	12	11½	11¾	11¾
7¼	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	2000	6⅜	6	6¼	6¼
4½	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
74¼	24	2	Indus Rayon	3300	71⅞	70¼	71⅜	69
76⅜	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	800	69¼	68⅝	69¼	67
42½	12	..	Inland Steel	500	41	41	41	40⅞
9½	2	.15	Inspiration Cop	200	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	7⅞
10¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	1000	8	7¾	7¾	7⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	Intercon Rub	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
			—I—					
33½	8½	..	Ill Central	1900	33½	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
44	16	..	Ill Central pf	800	44	42¼	44	40
11¼	2¼	..	Interlake Iron	300	9½	9½	9½	9
137¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	300	137¼	137¼	137¼	135
8¼	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	1600	8¼	8	8¼	8
37⅞	6⅛	..	Int Cement	5300	37⅝	35	37¼	34½
42¼	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	10500	41½	40¼	40⅝	40½
11¼	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	1000	9½	9	9½	9
6⅞	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	600	6¼	6	6	6⅜
19⅞	6	..	Int Nickel	28500	19⅞	18⅞	19½	18⅝
17	2½	..	Int Paper 7%	100	15	14¼	14¼	14
6	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
3⅝	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	800	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
2¾	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
17	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	1000	13½	13	13½	13½
12¼	3½	..	Int Print Ink	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
15	4¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	14	14	14	..
27½	13⅜	1½	Int Salt	1000	24⅝	24	24	24½
37	9¾	..	Int Silver	1500	34⅝	32	34	32⅛
65	24½	..	Int Silver pf	10	58	58	58	60
21⅛	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	17500	19⅛	18⅝	1 9	18⅛
7	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
			—J—					
43	23	3	Jewel Tea	1500	41¾	40⅛	41¾	..
54¼	12¼	..	Johns Manville	6500	52½	51½	52½	51
81⅜	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	78	78	78	77
			—K—					
21	6½	..	Kan S South	2000	18⅞	18½	18½	71⅝
30¼	12	..	Kan C South pf	1500	26	25¾	26	25
18½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	7000	18½	17⅝	18¼	17¼
5½	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	500	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
31⅛	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	200	21	21	21	20⅛
12¼	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	1800	11¼	11	11¼	11
22	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	17500	22	20⅝	22	20¼
20¼	5⅞	..	Kimberly Clark	600	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
15⅞	5½	..	Kresge	4300	15½	15	15½	15¼
33	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	5000	33	32½	32¾	32¼
			—L—					
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	2000	25⅛	24	25⅛	23½
6	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	1400	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	600	10⅞	10½	10½	11
27	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	7500	27	25¼	26½	23½
73½	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	72⅝	70½	70½	71¼
32¾	4¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	10100	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30¼
21½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	600	19½	19	19⅝	18⅞
30½	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	2000	30½	29	30¼	28¼
19	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	200	18	18	18	17
41⅜	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	3000	38⅞	38	38⅛	38
24⅜	8½	1	Loew's Inc	1400	24	23⅝	23¾	23⅜
4¼	1¾	..	Loft Inc	1900	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
5½	1½	..	Long Bell Lum A	300	3	2⅞	3	3
40½	10¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	39
120	113½	7	Loose-Wiles pf	140	120	119	119	..
57⅜	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1200	57	56	57	56⅜
3⅜	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
18	4	..	Ludlum Steel	2400	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	17
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	200	30	30	30	..
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	200	10½	10	10	10¼
8¼	3	..	McGraw-Hill	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
33⅜	18	1⅜¶	McIntyre Porcu	10900	31¼	30½	30½	30½
87	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	400	84¾	83½	83½	82½
2¾	¼	..	McLellan Stores	2400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
44½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1300	43½	42	42	42
64⅞	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	5100	64⅞	63	63	63
7	1⅝	..	Madison SqGar	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
18	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	1000	17	15¾	17	15¾
5¼	⅞	..	Mallinson	600	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
9⅛	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	90	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
16½	6	..	Man Elv mg	400	13½	13	13¼	13⅛
4	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	900	9	8	9	8¾
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	2000	19½	17½	19½	17
18⅝	4¼	..	Marshall Field	2700	18	17½	17½	17⅛
33⅜	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1900	33½	32½	33⅝	32¼
31⅜	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	700	31½	31	31	31⅛
12¾	3½	..	Maytag pf ww	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	..
22½	9¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	600	21¼	21	21	..
20¼	7	.60	Mesta Mach	700	19⅝	19	19⅝	18⅞
9¾	1⅝	..	Miami Cop	1400	8	7½	8	7½
14	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1600	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
17½	3	..	Midland Steel	1600	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	15¾
70	26	4	Midland Stl pf	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
4½	⅞	..	Min Moline	900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
1⅝	⅛	..	Min & StL	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
12½	4	4	Min SP&SSM Il	40	8½	8	8	8
16½	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	2400	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅛
32	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	400	31½	30⅛	30⅛	31
7½	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	900	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
11	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	1900	9½	9	9¼	8⅞
18	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	17	16¼	16½	16¾
59½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1000	57⅞	56	57⅞	56
26⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward		26⅜	25¾	26⅛	25½
55½	25	2	Morrell & Co	1200	55⅛	54	55⅛	54⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
2	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32½	7¾	..	Motor Products	5000	32½	30½	31	30⅛
10⅝	1½	..	Motor Wheel	700	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	9
11	1⅜	..	Murray Body	2900	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
½	⅛	..	Motor Met G rts	4000	⅛	⅛	[illegible]	⅛
			—N—					
46	13	..	Nash Chat StL	130	46	45	46	..
22¾	11⅛	..	Nash Motors	2700	21⅛	20⅝	21½	20⅞
7⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	2200	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6⅜
8¾	1¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1200	57⅝	57¼	57¼	57⅝
22¼	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	9700	21⅜	21	21¼	21¼
1⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
54¼	15	1	Nat Steel	1400	53¾	53	53	52¼
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	1000	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	23¼
60¼	17	..	Nat Supply pf	50	48	48	48	..
8½	1¼	..	Nat Surety	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
23⅛	6½	.60	Nat Tea	4700	23½	22⅝	23	22¾
12⅛	1½	..	Neisner Bros	100	10	10	10	..
9	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	1400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜
22½	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	4200	22½	20	21½	19⅛
44⅝	14	..	NY Central	21700	44⅝	43	44⅜	43
20	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	1000	20	19⅜	20	19⅛
25⅞	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	1900	25⅞	25	25¼	24⅞
11⅞	5	..	NY Dock	40	9⅞	9	9	9⅞
22	6⅛	..	NY Dock pf	30	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
2⅜	½	..	NY Investors	2000	1Z	1½	1⅝	1⅛
30⅛	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	14900	30⅛	29¼	29¾	29¾
49	8	..	NY NH & H pf	1000	49	48⅛	49	47½

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June 30
14⅝	7⅛	..	NY Ont & W	6000	14	13½	13¾	13⅝
2⅝	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	300	1½	1⅛	1½	..
18⅝	1⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	8700	17½	17	17¼	17⅛
110	93⅛	7	NY Steam 7%	10	108	108	108	108
32½	17⅞	.50†	Noranda M	4900	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛
2½	½	..	Norfolk & South	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
161⅛	111⅛	8	Norfolk & West	700	161½	160	161⅛	158¾
36¼	15⅛	8†	North American	9000	32⅜	32¼	32½	32
46	32	3	North Amer pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44⅛
8½	4	..	No Am Aviation	3000	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
14⅛	5	..	Nat Enam & St	100	14½	14½	14½	12¼
33	29	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	30	33	33	33	..
25⅝	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	9700	25⅜	25¼	25Z	24⅞
43	36⅛	3	Northwestren Tel	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
			—O—					
16¼	4⅝	..	Ohio Oil	10700	16	15½	16	15¼
7⅛	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1200	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30⅝	3⅛	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	24	24	24	..
7⅛	1⅝	..	Omnibus	1400	5	4⅞	5	5
15	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	700	13⅛	13	13	13
24⅛	10⅞	.60	Otis Elevator	2000	22⅝	21½	22⅝	21⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Otis Steel	4700	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7⅛
21⅝	4¼	..	Otis Steel ppf	100	17½	17½	17½	16
42	22	4	Outlet Co	100	38	38	38	..
91¾	31½	2	Owens Ill Glass	2700	88⅝	85	86¼	84½
121	43¼	5	Nat Lead	100	119	119	119	120
20⅝	6⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	4000	17½	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
			—P—					
31¼	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	3000	29¼	28¾	28⅞	28¼
43⅝	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	1000	23½	23½	23½	23⅛
28	6	..	Pacific Mills	400	27½	26⅝	27⅝	..
90½	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	150	92	90	92	..
110	101½	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	107	107	107	109
6⅜	1⅝	..	Packard Motor	10000	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¼
11	6	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	12	12	12	..
4⅛	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅝
2⅛	¼	..	Paramount et	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29⅛	6	..	Park & Tilford	100	25	25	25	25
3⅞	⅜	..	Park Utah	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
3⅝	⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	3000	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
2	⅛	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
6	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	1200	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
20⅛	5⅝	..	Patino Mines	2800	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	16⅝
6	⅜	..	Peerless Motor	500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅜
51⅞	25⅛	1	Penick & Ford	700	51⅞	50⅛	50⅝	50
8⅝	⅜	..	Penn Coal@Coke	100	8½	7⅞	8½	8
9½	⅜	..	Penn Dixie Cem	1200	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞
31	4½	..	Penn Dixie C pf	600	31¾	29⅞	31⅞	30
44⅞	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	500	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44¼
31⅞	13⅝	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	11000	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	32⅝
27½	3⅞	..	Pere Marquette	100	28	28	28	27⅝
35	6	..	Pere Marq ppf	600	36	35¼	36	..
15⅛	6½	..	Pet Milk	100	13	13	13	12½
14⅞	4⅝	..	Petroleum	1800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
15½	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	1200	14⅞	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝
35⅛	25	3	Phila Co 6%	100	35	35	35	..
4	2	..	Phila Rap Tr	100	3	3	3	..
8	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	1500	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
9⅝	3	..	Jhillips Jones	100	8	8	8	..
15⅝	4⅝	..	Phillips Pet	4000	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝
12	1⅝	..	Phoenix Hosiery	30	11	11	11	11
1⅞	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	300	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅝
13⅞	3⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	12	12	12	..
2¾	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
26	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	1200	25½	24⅞	25½	24½
9⅛	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
38⅝	10⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	34	34	34	34
15	4	..	Pitts Term pf	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10
6⅜	¾	..	Pitts United	100	5	5	5	5
25	6½	..	Pitts & WVa	700	25	24¾	25	23⅞
7	½	..	Pittston Co	800	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¼
17⅞	6⅝	..	Plymouth Oil	10000	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	15½
10⅞	1⅜	..	Poor & Co B	1800	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10⅝
40⅜	4	..	Postal Tel pf	4500	26	25½	25⅜	25½
5½	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	4½	4	4½	4
18	3	..	Pressed Stl C pf	1200	15⅜	14⅛	14⅜	..
44⅜	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	2800	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
104⅛	97	5	Procter & G pf	50	102	102	102	102
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	100	2	2	2	1⅞
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	600	53¼	53	53	52¾
88½	68	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	82	82	82	83⅛
112½	91⅞	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	106½	106½	106½	..
51⅞	18	3	Pullman	2500	54	52⅛	53¾	51⅝
9⅛	2½	..	Pure Oil	3000	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	8⅛
62	30	2	Pure Oil pf	50	56	55	55	55
			—R—					
11¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	17800	10⅛	9½	9⅞	9⅛
40	13¼	..	Radio pf A	4500	32½	31¼	31½	31
25⅜	6½	..	Radio pf B	5000	23¼	21¾	22¾	21⅝
5⅜	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	100	4	4	4	4
24½	4½	..	RR Securities	140	24	23½	24	23¼
17⅜	5	.60	Raybestos Man	2700	17⅞	16¾	17⅜	16½
56	23½	1	Reading	1200	56⅜	55	56⅜	54
37⅜	25	2	Reading 1pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
34½	23½	2	Reading 2pf	400	35	35	35	..
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
3	⅛	..	Reis & Co	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	20	13½	13	13½	..
9½	2½	..	Remington Rand	400	9½	9¼	9⅜	8⅞
34½	7½	..	Rem Rand 1pf	800	34	33¾	34	..
6⅜	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	1200	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
19⅝	4	..	Republic I & S	3800	19⅝	17⅞	19¼	18
47	9	..	Repub I&S pf	3000	44⅞	42⅝	44½	42⅛
12	1¼	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	19
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	500	20	19	20	18⅝
15½	1⅝	..	Reynolds Spring	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
10⅞	2	..	Rossia I. Co Am	800	9	8⅞	9	8½
31⅞	17⅞	..	Royal Dutch	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
16⅜	6	..	Rutland RR pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
			—S—					
57½	28	3	Safeway Stores	2500	55¼	54	54⅛	55
90	72	6	Safeway S 6%	20	89⅞	89	89	89½
24⅞	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1600	24¼	22¾	24	22⅜
4⅛	⅞	..	StL & SF	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	4	3⅞	4	3½
11⅜	2¼	..	Savage Arms	800	12	10⅝	12	10⅞
40	28	1.40§	Scott Paper	10	38	38	38	38
1½	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	300	1¼	1	1⅛	1¼
2⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	2	2	2	2
33½	15	.60†	Seaboard Oil	2900	31	29⅞	31	30
39⅝	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	14100	40⅜	39½	40⅜	39¼
5	1¼	..	Second Nat Inv	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	800	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
5⅝	1½	..	Servel Inc	100	5	5	5	5⅛
11⅜	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	10	10	10	9⅜
12⅜	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	300	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11
9Z	4	..	Shell Union Oil	1800	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9⅛
59½	28½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	200	55½	55½	55½	55½
19	4⅝	..	Simmons	600	18	17⅜	18	17
12⅜	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	800	11⅝	11⅜	11½	10⅞
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	300	9½	9	9½	9
29	7	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
36	8¼	..	Sloss Shef pf	30	34	33⅞	34	..
4¾	⅜	..	Snider Packing	600	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¼
87	58	5.50	Solvay Am p ww	800	86	83	86	81¼
14⅜	6	..	Socony Vacuum	12100	14	13½	13⅞	13⅝
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	9800	26	25½	26	25½
31⅞	11⅞	..	Southern Pacific	12000	33	32	32⅜	31⅞
35¼	15⅞	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	2500	34¼	34	34¼	33⅞
26	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	2800	26½	25½	26¼	25⅞
35	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	300	33½	33	33¼	32

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June 30
11⅛	4	..	Spalding & Bros	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	17½	..	Spang Chal pf	10	45	45	45	45
8	⅜	..	Sparks Withing	4400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
6⅞	3⅛	..	Sperry Corp	8500	6⅞	6½	6¾	6⅛
19⅞	7½	.60	Spencer Kellogg	400	20	19¾	20	19½
29⅞	13⅝	1	Stand Brands	12100	28	27	27⅞	27⅛
124	121	7	Stand Brands pf	100	121	121	121	121
22⅛	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	2800	9	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	400	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅛
37¼	14⅛	1	Stand Oil Calif	4500	37¼	35⅞	37¼	36⅜
102	92¼	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	100	100	100	94¾
39⅝	22⅜	1	Stand Oil NJ	12500	38⅞	38	38⅝	37⅛
3⅞	Z	..	Sterling Secur	400	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
7¾	1⅛	..	Sterling pf	100	6	6	6	6
9⅞	2½	..	Stewart Warner	1000	7¾	7⅛	7½	7⅛
17⅞	5⅝	..	Stone & Webster	2500	16⅛	16⅛	16½	15¾
8⅝	1⅛	..	Studebaker	800	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
38⅛	9	..	Studebaker pf	20	30	30	30	30
48⅝	35	1§	Sun Oil	1000	45	44⅞	45	44
19⅞	7⅛	.50	Superheater	800	20	18¾	20	..
10	2	..	Superior Steel	1200	9⅞	9	9⅜	8⅜
6⅜	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	300	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
4⅛	¼	..	Symington A	1000	5	4¼	5	4
			—T—					
6⅜	5⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	800	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
24⅞	10⅜	1	Texas Corp	6100	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24
32⅞	15⅛	1	Texas Gulf Sul	4200	32½	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛
6⅛	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
11⅛	3⅛	..	Texas & P Land	1200	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9½
19¾	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	700	18	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
8⅛	1	..	Thermoid	3400	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
12⅛	2⅜	..	The Fair	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
15⅝	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	700	14⅛	13¾	14¼	13½
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	8800	8	7⅜	8	7¾
10	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	6400	9⅜	9¼	9½	9⅛
52½	23½	..	Tide W Asso pf	400	51⅜	51	51¾	51
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	3100	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	6⅝
33	13⅞	.60	Timken Roller	13200	33	31	33	31
8⅜	2⅜	..	Transamerica	4900	8	7¾	8	7⅜
12⅛	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	200	11	10⅞	11	9½
8½	2⅜	..	Tri Continental	2600	8	7⅜	8	7¾
37⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	1200	37½	36⅝	37½	36¾
3⅞	½	..	Truax Traer Coal	900	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
12⅜	2	..	Truscon Steel	1600	12	11½	11¾	11½
4⅜	1⅛	..	Twin City R T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
			—U—					
6¼	¾	..	Ulen & Co	900	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
39	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	1700	37½	36⅞	37½	36¾
34¼	5½	..	Union Bag & P	600	33	31½	32½	31
43	19⅝	1	Union Carbide	6600	43	41⅜	42⅞	41⅝
21	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	1400	21	20½	21	20¼
121	61¼	6	Union Pacific	1900	121	120½	121	117⅜
72½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	100	70	70	70	70
22¾	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	1400	22¼	22	22	21¾
36⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	32500	35⅞	35	35¾	34⅛
66	51½	3	United A&T pf	400	61⅛	61	61	..
26⅞	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	600	24¾	24½	24¾	24¼
27⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	3800	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛
14½	4⅞	.40	United Corp	19500	12¼	11⅞	12	12
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	200	39	38½	39	39
6⅞	¾	..	United Dyewood	30	4½	4½	4½	..
6½	1	..	United El Coal	1200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
63	23¼	2	United Fruit	1200	62½	61	61	61¾
24⅛	14	1.20	United Gas Im	81200	22¼	21½	21¾	22
16⅞	3½	..	United Piece Dye	900	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅛
2⅛	¾	..	US Express	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
25¾	7	..	US Freight	1600	25¾	23¾	25¾	23⅛
47¼	18	1	US Gypsum	1200	47¼	46⅞	47	46½
115	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	10	114	114	114	..
11⅞	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
66⅜	13½	..	US Indus Alco	17800	62¼	60¼	61½	60¼
16	2⅝	..	US Leather	1500	13	12⅛	13	11⅞
24⅞	4¼	..	US Leather A	400	20⅜	20	20⅜	19
73	30	..	US Leather ppf	100	73	73	73	..
20½	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	7800	20½	20⅛	20⅜	19¾
19	12¾	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	200	18	17⅞	18	17½
13¾	2½	..	US Realty	1800	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	11⅞
15¾	2⅞	..	US Rubber	1500	14½	14⅛	14⅛	13¾
31¼	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	1400	28¼	27¾	28	26½
56	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	4200	54¾	53¼	54¼	52¼
60	23⅝	..	US Steel	31200	59⅞	59	59⅞	58
98¼	53	2	US Steel pf	900	98¼	98	98¼	97⅛
3¼	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
83	35	..	Utah Copper	20	67	67	67	..
8⅜	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	2400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
			—V—					
2⅜	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	1200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
27⅝	7⅝	..	Vanadium	3400	27¼	25⅜	27	25½
8	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	110	7¾	7½	7¾	..
3⅞	⅜	..	Va-Caro Chem	1800	3½	3	3½	3
17	3⅜	..	Va-C Chem 6%	1200	17	15	16⅜	14
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	60	60	59½	59⅞	57
			—W—					
4½	½	..	Wabash RR	900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
6¾	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	1500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
11½	5⅞	..	Waldorf System	700	11⅜	11	11⅜	11¼
8⅜	⅞	..	Walworth	1700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
4⅞	⅜	..	Ward Baking B	1400	4⅛	4	4	4
6½	1	..	Warner Bros A	20600	6¼	6	6¼	6
4⅞	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	3700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3¼
22⅜	2⅝	..	Warren Bros	22200	21¼	20	20½	20⅛
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	68000	30	28	28⅝	30
17⅜	5	..	Warren F & P	2100	16	15⅞	16	15½
26⅛	7	.50	Wesson Oil	3200	25⅞	25	25¾	24¾
60¼	33½	6	W Penn El pf	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	63
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	95½	95½	95½	95
11¾	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	10½	10½	10½	10
12⅞	4	..	Westn Maryland	6200	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
18½	5⅜	..	Westn Md 2pf	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5	1	..	Westn Pacific	900	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜
9¼	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	800	9⅛	8⅝	9	[illegible]
64¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	5200	57⅜	56¼	57⅛	55⅛
32½	11⅞	1	Westing Air Br	2200	32½	30	31⅞	30⅛
49¼	19⅞	..	Westing Elec	5400	47½	46⅞	47½	46⅛
87½	60½	3½	Westing El pf	40	85	85	85	..
12⅞	3½	..	Weston El Instru	700	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	10¾
18⅞	5	.40	Wstvaco Chlor	200	18	17¾	18	17
55	15	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	55	55	55	..
33⅛	11⅞	2	White Rock	2600	33⅛	29⅞	32⅞	29⅛
3½	½	..	White Sew M	700	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
5⅛	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	1200	4⅞	½	4½	4½
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	2200	9	8¾	9	8¾
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	700	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
46⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	6800	46⅞	46¼	46¼	46
37	8	..	Worthgton Pump	1200	35⅝	34	34¾	33
47	14	..	Wor Pump B	100	42	42	42	..
			—Y—					
7	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	1800	6½	6	6⅜	6⅛
17⅜	3½	..	Young Sp & W	400	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15½
33⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	2100	33⅝	30⅝	33	30⅝
			—Z—					
2¾	½	..	Zenith Radio	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment.

United States Smelting's Net Profits Higher

The five months' statement of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company is in line with the expectations of those who have been intelligently informed concerning the trend of the company's business.

Net profits, after deductions for reserves, were $245,153, or 46 cents a common share, compared with $2900 for the corresponding five months in 1932.

The recent sharp advance in quotations for silver, lead and zinc has not continued for a sufficient period to make a material imprint on the income account. If maintained for another month a very noticeable increment in earnings should be witnessed.

As a matter of fact, the five months' average prices of silver and lead have been under those for the corresponding period a year ago; zinc was a trifle higher. It is to be noted that the current price of silver is 35.75 cents, which compares with an average of 28.84 for the first five months; lead 4.20 cents, compared with 3.21 cents, and zinc 4.35 cents, compared with 3.15 cents.

It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the company's purhase of a considerable amount of preferred and common stock in 1931 and 1932, incidentally at very low prices, requiring of course a cash expenditure, working capital during the last six years has almost doubled.

Missouri Pacific Places Large Order for Steel

ST. LOUIS, July 1 — Purchase of $575,000 of steel products by Missouri Pacific on recently placed orders will be completed this week, states L. W. Baldwin, president. The orders resulted from increased traffic on Missouri Pacific lines, he said, and also from a desire to increase the road's stocks of supplies in anticipation of resultant increased demand.

Items included in the Missouri Pacific orders, distributed among a number of steel companies, range from nails to structural bars, tie plates, spikes, forgings and miscellaneous requirements.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks strong; market foams in active trading.

Bonds firm; rails strong.

Curb strong; oils lead rise.

Foreign exxchanges strong; dollar relapsed.

Cotton higher; higher cables; firm wheat market.

Sugar closed.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was quiet today. German bonds advanced on interest payment announcement and transatlantic issues were also higher. Kaffirs were well supported and gilt-edged securities were firm. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin: The Boerse will remain closed on Saturdays during July and August.

Paris: Bourse closed.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
July	10.20	10.20	10.13	10.14	+.32
October	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.40	+.20
December	10.62	10.66	10.55	10.55	+.20
January	10.67	10.72	10.62	10.62	+.27
March	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.75	+.22
May	10.95	11.00	10.92	10.92	+.23

Spots 10.30, up 15 points. bBid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.13	6.18	6.12	6.18	+.15
October	6.15	6.19	6.12	6.19	+.16
December	6.22	6.22	6.21	6.21	+.15
January	6.16	6.22	6.15	6.22	%.16
March	6.20	6.26	6.20	6.26	+.16
May	6.22	6.28	6.22	6.28	+.15

Spots 6.42, up 4 points. Tone at close firm.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	10.02	10.10	10.02	10.10	..
October	10.34	10.46	10.34	10.37	..
December	10.50	10.62	10.50	10.52	..
January	10.56b	10.67	10.60	10.59b	..
May	10.74	10.80	10.74	10.75	..

b—Bid. Tone at close firm.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	90.40b	91.00	—
October	90.90b	91.90	—.50
December	91.20b	92.40	—.30
January	91.30b	92.50	—.50
March	91.60b	92.70	—.30
May	91.80b	92.90	—.10

Tone at close firm.

Alkali Trades Are Receiving Impetus From Rising Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1 — Receiving impetus from increased activity in the alkali trades, which serve the glass, rayon and textile industries, improvement in the chemical industry has shown a marked and steady rise in recent weeks, according to a survey by "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," journal of the American Chemical Society.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, the report says, shows a considerable increase in its May, 1933, sales over those for the like month a year ago, due to "greater demand for soda ash for glass, and caustic soda for rayon," while "gains in the paper trade have increased orders for chlorine."

General Chemical Company, subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, manufacturers of acids and a general line of industrial chemicals, announces a definite gain in business, as do also the Solvay division of the company, making caustic soda, soda ash and byproducts, and the National Aniline & Dye Corporation, specializing in dyes for textiles.

New England Business Moves Sharply Upward

New England business has moved vigorously upward, according to the New England Letter from the First National Bank of Boston.

Our index of industrial production for this section in May was substantially above April and was at the highest level in 20 months.

In addition to the major industries, the advance was participated in by practically all lines in this section, including building, electrical equipment, rubber products, textile machinery and foundry products. In no time in at least a decade have such sharp gains been recorded all along the line.

Chrysler Adds Workers

DETROIT, July 1—Chrysler Corporation the past 90 days has added 13,412 workers, bringing total to 43,368.

Oil to Benefit By Legislation Recently Passed

Proration Violator Will Be Out of Business, Says T. S. Hose

The Industrial Recovery Act puts the oil proration violator out of business swiftly and surely with the clause which prohibits interstate transportation of oil produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted under state law or under other valid regulation, it is set forth in the T. S. Hose review of the petroleum situation, which declares that oil will be the first industry to benefit from the recovery act.

"Under the provision of the Industrial Recovery Act and under the leadership of Secretary Ickes," says the review, "we are certain the oil industry will put its house in order. Withdrawals from storage will proceed in orderly manner so that losses sustained between cost and the selling price may be written off gradually."

The storage problem is outlined in the review as follows:

"The greatest problem faced today by the industry is the reduction of stocks of refinable crude. While an advance in price adds to the inventory value of those owning crude stocks, facts must be faced. There are approximately 300,000,000 barrels of refinable crude in storage purchased prior to 1929 at a cost averaging $1.25 a barrel.

"Storage costs and carrying charges have been in the neighborhood of 40 cents a barrel, shrinkage in gravity about four cents a barrel, and shrinkage in volume about eight cents a barrel. This crude should, therefore, go out of storage at a price of not less than $1.77 a barrel.

"Naturally there is a great deal of crude in storage that has been put in at existing low prices, but it is a very small percentage of the whole.

"Stocks have been reduced continually month by month with comparatively few exceptions since 1929. Of course the racketeer in East Texas has made the reduction desired by the industry impossible, and today we stand with about 140 days' supply of crude in storage, which will lose about 1½ per cent in gravity a year; will shrink in volume approximately two per cent a year, and is costing to carry approximately three cents a month a barrel.

"This is a situation that cannot be remedied at the expense of fields now producing, and a tremendous loss in stored oil is inevitable, but it is the end of the 'tank farm.' Oil in the future will be stored in nature's warehouse and withdrawn when and as required."

Increased Demand For Marine Radio Equipment

NEW YORK, July 1 — Orders on hand for new marine radio equipment give definite indication of an upswing of business in American shipping, according to Charles J. Pannill, executive vice-president of the Radiomarine Corporation of America.

Mr. Pannill pointed out that a substantial number of vessels are being recommissioned at this time, while others are placing contracts for apparatus and radiotelegraph service.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3
Bar silver	36⅝c	35¾c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	1⅛@1
6 months	1 @⅞	1 @⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	⅝%
Short bills	9/16@⅝	9/16@⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	122s 4½d	123s 4d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18½d	18⅝d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chiago	3	Sofia	8
Ceveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.33¼	$4.28¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.33⅜	4.28⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0553	.0497¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1785	.1780	.139
Italy—lira	.0675	.0670	.0526
Germany—mark	.3035	.3008	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1500	.1500	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0373	.0373	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1930	.1913	.263
Finland—finm'rk	.0186	.0186	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0075	.0075	.128
Holland—florin	.5125	.5068	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2200	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2170	.2155	.268
Poland—zloty	.1420	.1420	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0388	.0388	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1068	.1060	.193
Sweden—krona	.2227	.2208	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2460	.2450	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0168	.0168	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3037½	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2725	.2775	*
India—rupee	.3265	.3100	.3650
Japan—yen	.2712½	.2775	.4984
Java—florin	.5175	.5195	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5075	.5100	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3270	.3276	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.3260	.3270	.1196
Colombia—peso	.8050	.8050	.9733
Peru—sol	.1925	.1925	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6025	.6035	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9175	.9162½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3025	.3025	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Financial: News and Comment

Bethlehem Steel Operations Rise On Trade Upturn

Sharp Business Gains Are Reflected in Industry—Schedule Improves

A decided improvement in business of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has resulted in a steady increase in operations since the beginning of June. A further gain in output is scheduled.

Indications are that the company will be able to expand its activities for some time, as demand from customers has been more persistent the last few weeks than at any time since the general recovery started.

Because of its location in the East Bethlehem's operations have been behind steel makers with plants in other sections where demand has been large the last two months. The company was getting its share of miscellaneous orders which originated in its territory, but this was below the buying elsewhere, and was not sufficient to bring up its activities in proportion with gains elsewhere.

However, in the last few weeks demand in the East has been growing steadily, and as a result production and shipments of Bethlehem have been in excess of the schedule fixed at the beginning of June, based on estimated requirements and specifications of customers with orders on the books and the prospective demand for prompt deliveries.

One of the factors which kept Bethlehem running below many of the other independents is the large amount of capacity which the company has in structural steel rails and other heavy products. There was little or no buying in these articles.

At the moment the indications are most favorable for larger structural business in the near future in connection with the government building program.

The belief is growing daily that rail business will be more active before long.

At present the shipyards of Bethlehem are just about finishing work on several boats for the Government. The ship construction program for the Navy Department should bring quite some business to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

While results of the second quarter should reflect the improvement in that period, as compared with the losses recorded in first three months, it is still too early to make an estimate.

Considerable betterment will be experienced in the third quarter, however, particularly if the various developments anticipated come to hand, including higher steel prices, an increase in structural steel and rail buying activities in the shipyards.

Rise in Annuity Rates in Next Few Weeks Announced

NEW YORK, July 1—A general increase of from 4 per cent to 8 per cent in annuity rates of leading life insurance companies will be effective within the next two weeks.

Schedules for higher annuity premiums already have been fixed by New York Life Insurance Co., Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Prudential Life Insurance Co., with the average increase running around 7 per cent. The new rates for New York Life become effective July 6. Mutual and Prudential will adopt their schedules as of July 5 and July 1, respectively.

Insurance companies have long realized the inadequacy of annuity rates to changing conditions. Increased longevity of annuitants was offset by a higher return on investments, but now, with a decrease in the interest rate from holdings, the companies have been prompted to take other steps.

There also have been mounting costs in the handling of annuity business, due to its continued growth.

Japanese Bank Rate Reduced

TOKYO, July 1—Bank of Japan has reduced its rediscount rate from 4.38 per cent to 3.65 per cent.

Javan Bank Rate Raised

BATAVIA, July 1—Bank of Java increased its discount rate to 5 per cent from 4½ per cent.

New Bond Issues

New bond issues formally offered this week totaled $92,599,000, compared with $4,200,000 last week and $1,177,000 a year ago.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

Established 1910
Percy G. Crocker & Co.
Member Boston Stock Exchange
Investment orders executed in all markets.
35 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.
Office Furniture
Specialists
32 Franklin Street, Boston

More Announcements Of Wage Increases

New York, July 1

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has agreed to restore, effective today, the 10 per cent reduction in wages that went into effect on Aug. 1, 1932. As a result, salaries and wages of 66,000 persons have been restored to the status of a year ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1 (AP)—The du Pont de Nemours Company has announced an "upward readjustment" of pay for 650 employees of the du Pont Building Corporation and the Hotel du Pont Company. The corporation previously advanced pay for 13,000 workers in four states.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage cut, made nearly a year ago, will be restored Monday, officials announced today. The increase affects over 200 workers.

Roosevelt Is Ready To Aid Stabilization

(Continued from Page 1)

wishes and the difficulties of the operations, would be a quick decision to adopt (4) stabilization on gold. But not till the President is fully assured that recovery is being carried forward under its own steam; without any sentimental aid from a depreciating dollar. The crack, in other words, may soon open wide.

Federal Reserve officials absolutely refuse to comment on a copyrighted story appearing in the New York Times today that an agreement had been reached between the Reserve System and European central banks for a temporary "steadying" of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The operation, which, according to the Times, was definitely adopted at the regular weekly meeting of the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York on Thursday, is said to be threefold. First, the aim of the authorities would be made so clear to speculators that they would be discouraged from selling the dollar; secondly, joint control of the exchange market would be instituted with the view of preventing all except legitimate transactions, and thirdly, joint buying and selling of foreign money would be undertaken on the opposite side of the speculators.

They Save Conference

Since France and the gold bloc countries have given an ultimatum to the conferenees, stabilization or adjourn, the announcement may be what Premier MacDonald has been waiting for in order to save the conference from collapse. No intimation, however, has been received here as to whether any such plan has been communicated to the London conference.

Many questions are asked here as to the authority of the Federal Reserve to take part in this program. All that has been vouchsafed from Campobello is that the President has no objection to central bank arrangements destined to iron out speculative fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. Something more than this, according to the view here, is needed as warrant for such operations as are reported. No authority, it is stated, resides in the Federal Reserve Act. The system would also require to be both guaranteed against loss and acquainted with the ultimate stabilization aims of the President.

There is also the question, according to financial opinion, whether France would be satisfied with such an arrangement. Some observers think that the French ultimatum is a bluff. But opinion in Wall Street in general is that the French mean business. They are held to be perturbed not so much about the way that the dollar is falling but about the fact of the decline.

No Pledge Made

There is no pledge of any arrest of the decline in the news of contemplated Federal Reserve operations.

In fact, the news is put side by side with another intimation from President Roosevelt that the dollar has not dropped low enough as yet to provide a fair stabilization value. This is held to be almost an invitation to the speculators to maintain their bearish position of the dollar. Clearly, the Federal Reserve could not cramp the speculators too much for bringing on the hope for decline.

The statement that President Roosevelt has no objection to central bank operations, however, is regarded as more important for what it leaves unsaid than for what is said. He may have given the Federal Reserve enough powers for them to steady the exchanges preliminary to de facto stabilization.

A possible outcome of the present arrangement, it is considered, may be a quick decision to adopt stabilization on gold. But not till the President is fully assured that recovery is being carried forward under its own steam; without any sentimental aid from a depreciating dollar.

Weingarten & Co. Announced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—Following the dissolution of the firm of Weingarten, Eisemann & Co., Melville D. Weingarten, Ralph E. Samuel, Benj. Van Raalte and M. Hubert Hilder, member New York Stock Exchange, announce the formation of Weingarten & Co., with offices at 29 Broadway, New York, and branch offices at 551 Fifth Avenue, 1372 Broadway, 702 West 181st Street, Hollywood Hotel, New York, and West End, New Jersey. The firm will behold memberships on the New York Stock Exchange, Commodity Exchange, Inc., and Chicago Board of Trade, and associate membership on the New York Curb Exchange.

Domestic Wool Consumption

NEW YORK, July 1—The total domestic consumption of wool, exclusive of carpet wool, during May was 50,685,000 grease weight pounds, compared with 30,720,000 in April, and 17,179,000 in May last year, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange. The total in five months ending with May was 186,626,000 pounds, compared with 143,085,000 in the same period last season. These estimates cover all mills in the country and are based on the report of the Bureau of Census covering a portion of the industry.

Growing of Sugar Beets Big Aid To Western Farmers

More Than $58,500,000 Will Be Paid for 1933 Crop—Rapid Growth

BAY CITY, Mich.—The growing of sugar beets, from which it is estimated that approximately 1,400,000 short tons of sugar will be extracted this year, constitutes one of the most important agricultural industries in the United States.

Reports from the sugar beet growing districts in 17 states indicate that, on the basis of the present price of sugar, American farmers will receve in excess of $58,500,000 for their 1933 sugar beet crop.

Emphasizing the fact that sugar beets is the only large acreage cash crop of which there is no surplus produced in the United States, Dr. J. A. Brock, nationally known authority on sugar beet culture, told the members of the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association that sugar beet growing has become the keystone of balanced agriculture in 17 states and that the continued production of sugar beets is vital to the agricultural welfare of the nation.

Industry Important

"Under the delusion that the domestic beet sugar industry is of the hothouse variety there has been a tendency in some quarters to consider the domestic industry of minor importance," said Mr. Brock.

"As a result the growers of sugar beets and the processors of beet sugar had to carry on under tremendous handicaps and, due to a more or less apathetic attitude on the part of the American people toward the industry, innumerable set-backs have been encountered.

"During the past two years, however, as a result of the introduction of the participating contract under which the farmers receive one-half of the net cash return from the sale of the finished products the industry has become revitalized.

"This is especially true in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, where, in addition to improving cultural practices, the farmers and processors conducted an aggressive newspaper advertising and educational campaign designed to acquaint the American people with facts pertaining to the merits of beet sugar and the agricultural importance of the domestic beet sugar industry."

Gives Farmers Help

Commenting on the value of the domestic beet sugar industry to American agriculture Mr. Brock said: "The beet sugar industry affords the farmers an opportunity to engage in the production of a non-surplus crop which has an assured market.

"Sugar beets fit into the established rotation systems, in the areas where sugar beets are grown, and thereby encourage diversification and the reduction of acreage devoted to speculative crops. Because the income from sugar beets can be readily calculated, the growing crop has a definite loan value.

"Further, since sugar is a concentrated commodity with a comparatively high value in relation to its bulk, farmers, far removed from primary markets, are able to ship the product of their soil long distances at a comparatively reasonable cost."

Referring to the rehabilitation of the beet sugar industry in Michigan and the reopening of all but one of Michigan's beet sugar factories this year, Mr. Brock said: "The fact that all but one of the beet sugar factories in Michigan are to be operated this year is more or less mystifying to persons not in immediate contact with the situation.

Companies in Difficulty

"It is a matter of record that several of the beet sugar companies operating in Michigan announced that, due to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary operating capital, they would not operate all of their respective factories this year. This announcement caused considerable alarm among the farmers of the State with the result that the sugar companies' offices were besieged with farmers demanding that all of the factories be operated.

"Notwithstanding, the company officials stood firm in support of their previous announcement. Contending that the growing of a maximum acreage of sugar beets is essential to the agricultural welfare of the State, delegations of farmers, business men and civic leaders appealed to Governor Comstock and Commissioner of Agriculture Metzger urging them to take such action as might be necessary to assure the operation of the 16 beet sugar factories in the State.

"After ascertaining that the factories were in good physical condition, the Governor informed the sugar company officials that unless they voluntarily agreed to procure the necessary capital and operate their respective factories, legal action would be taken to force them to do so.

"After months of conferences, the operators conceded to the demands of the Governor and raised the necessary capital with the result that more than 181,000 acres of Michigan land were seeded to sugar beets last spring, and all but one of Michigan's beet sugar factories will operate next fall."

American Cotton Exports Up

NEW YORK, July 1—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 139,000 bales against 63,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 7,689,000 bales against 8,297,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Dow Chemical Profit

DETROIT, July 1—Dow Chemical Company reports for the year ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $1,483,230 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $1.98 a share on the 630,000 shares of common, compared with $2,070,884, or $2.95 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Momentum of Business Rise Without Parallel, Says Review

Actual Shortage of Goods Evident in Many Trades—Employment Rising Rapidly—Wages Increase—No Drop in Manufacturing Activities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—The momentum with which general business has rebounded from its all-time low levels of thre months ago doubtless is without parallel in the history of the country, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in their trade review of the week. From a position where merchandise could not be moved at any price, the nationwide buying wave has gathered such force that an actual shortage of goods now is becoming apparent in some trades, with orders in excess of current production capacities. Definite evidences of gain now are the rule instead of the exception, with the reports this week giving fresh proof that the expansion is reaching all parts of the country in its inclusiveness.

Men long out of work now are finding employment in larger numbers than at any time in three years, with their earnings being turned almost immediately into distributive channels to cover necessities long deferred, the review continues. Added to this new wealth is the steady apreciation of commodities and securities, the rise n the market value of grains and cotton alone this week having added hundreds of millions to buying budgets. In the opinion of Dun & Bradstreet, however, the swiftness with which employment is broadening and the frequency of the wage increases have tended to obscure somewhat the slow pace upward of general consumer buying power on which any permanent recovery must depend for its strongest support.

The surprising strength of the vigorous upswing probably can be followed more easily by the indices of industrial activity, which reveal that expansion in some instances has been carried beyond the records of 1932 and 1931 and now is reaching out for the 1930 levels, says the agency. According to reports, production schedules of most automobile companies are being revised upward in line with sales increases, with the peak of the season yet to be reached, and another gain in steel output has brought current operations close to the 1931 record. The jump in electric power output is the largest since 1929 in the eighth successive weekly rise, while the advance in carloadings has extended to important roads in all sections of the country.

The force of the industrial demand has pushed bituminous coal production farther beyond last year's comparative level, while lumber output is reported to be the largest since 1931.

But continuing its steady rise of the last 13 weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer now has reached 65.6 per cent of the 1928-1930 average. The gain in this index since the low point of March 22 is almost 50 per cent, and an increase of 2.8 per cent over last week.

Farm Plans Progressing

The plans of the National Industrial Recovery Administration to bring farm relief, to effect industrial control, and with it wider employment and higher wages are progressing rapidly on all fronts, the report continues. In some industries the new measures may become operative by the second week of July, with others to follow in rapid succession.

While the review attributes some of the increased buying to the desire of the public to cover distant requirements before additional price rises become effective, it holds that most of it is the result of well-founded confidence in the continuance of the progress in general business activity. This, it adds, is apparent in unquestioned certainty in the spreading demand for house-furnishings and furniture, which always are among the last items to be replaced after periods of curtailed budgetary expenditures.

The number of daily additions to the total of employed is reported to be aiding in the development of demand for merchandise of every description, and even small retailers now are commencing to obtain their share of the business available, in contrast to conditions prevailing a couple of months ago. Country general store turnovers are increasing in an encouraging manner, and rural district reports indicate that a greater freedom in money circulation now exists. For the first time in two years, some of the mail-order houses are exceeding their comparative weekly totals of the year preceding, the survey adds.

The average retail purchase now is higher than it was a year ago, with the percentage of the increase rising weekly. Prices of dry goods, hosiery, notions, woolens, and most other textiles are reported to be the highest they have been for years, and the same is true of shoes.

Cotton Continues Active

The buying wave in cotton goods has lost none of its intensity, in spite of the constantly rising prices, although some hesitation was reported to be in evidence because of the uncertainties over the final determination of working hours and other conditions to be decided by the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

There has been no decline in manufacturing activities during the week, Dun's review continues. In fact, such industries as steel, textiles, shoe, glass, furniture, automobile, and lumber not only are holding the gains of the last two months but are recording fresh ones, it says. In many instances, manufacturers are reported to have voluntarily raised wages or at least have restored the cuts made during the last year. Further increases in operating schedules were announced this week by manufacturers of paints and varnishes, brass goods, bedding and upholstery, and steel products. Additional workmen have been taken on by miners of coal, lead and zinc.

Although steel operations have passed the 50 per cent of capacity mark, a showing that was considered impossible at the beginning of the year, no signs are reported of any decrease in production in the immediate future, despite the fact that July usually inaugurates a marked falling-off in output.

Continued activity in the textile trades has resulted in the call for more of all kinds of machinery and small tools, and manufacturers of chemical, pharmaceutical and special machinery report a steady increase in orders during the last two months.

The World's Business

The Keynes Plan

MR. LIPPMANN'S support, in the New York Herald Tribune, of Mr. Keynes's "plan" for universal devaluation, beginning with the United States, has excited some comment. The "plan" is, of course, the suggestion that came from Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada, prior to the conference. Mr. Lippmann used to be a profound deflationist. When he realized that there was apparently no bottom to deflation, save barter and social trouble, he became an inflationist, even to the extent, as he now admits, of supporting a substantial reduction in the gold content of the dollar. Devaluation, however, implies a simultaneous return to the gold standard. Is Mr. Roosevelt prepared for this? No answer has come from the cruising Amberjack II. From the world standpoint devaluation would be preferable to a continued currency uncertainty which carries all the seeds of a currency war. For this reason the procreditor Herald Tribune, usually at odds with its famous contributor, has also supported the Keynes "plan."

Two Private Banks

The contrast between the two great banking houses of J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company is of much interest. Figures below are for deposits (in millions of dollars):

	1927	1932
J. P. Morgan	562	340
Kuhn, Loeb	69	15

Kuhn, Loeb is thus a bad second in the roll of private banks. It has also been hit proportionately harder than Morgan's. Both managements were about equally conservative, however, during the boom years.

Price Leveling

Is it right to call the recovery program of the Roosevelt Administration "price-raising"? Price-leveling would be a fairer description. The setup for industry is outlined in the National Industrial Recovery Act. As interpreted by the President himself and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the object of this legislation is first to increase wages and provide employment opportunities. "If we now inflate prices as fast and as far as we increase wages," said President Roosevelt, "the whole project will be set at naught. We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan unless, in these first critical months, and, even at the expense of full initial profits, we defer price increases as long as possible. Indeed, in respect of certain obstinate prices such as those for gas in New York, an effort is being encouraged to get them lowered.

The object of agricultural relief, however, is frankly price-raising. This is because farm prices had fallen so low below factory prices that the farmer had been left cashless. If factory prices can be kept stable, not only will the wage-earner recover his buying power, but the farmer will recover his, too. So far the latter objective is being achieved. The farmer, it is estimated, has seen his buying power advance 30 per cent since Inauguration Day.

Speculative Wheat

The Administration is more realistic about wheat than the London conferees. These latter, having seen wheat top a dollar a bushel on the prospect of a universal acreage cutting agreement, thought it would stay there, even without any agreement. They were disappointed. When the speculators discount something, they will quickly reverse their position when that something fails to be fulfilled. In authorizing the 30 cent wheat processing tax, however, the Department of Agriculture assumes that the "current average price" in Chicago is still in the neighborhood of 73 cents a bushel, or about 25 cents less than quotations. That 25 cents, it thinks, is speculative. But suppose the speculative margin hardens into permanency. Will the 30 cents a bushel processing tax still be levied? The law says that the tax must be no more than the amount required to bring the "current average price" up to "parity," which is $1.03 in Chicago, or the assumed natural price now of 73 cents, plus 30 cents tax. H. B. E.

Stabilization To Be Effective Must Not Be Premature

French and American Ideas on Exchange Both Valid—Control Needed

Weekly Commentary on Economic Conference

By H. B. ELLISTON

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two rival points of view have now come in head-on collision in London. France, supported by other nations on the gold standard, says: "Stabilize the dollar or adjourn." America answers that no stabilization can yet be agreed upon.

Both points of view are valid. Clearly a world which aims at retying itself together financially and economically must have a common measuring rod of commodity prices. Otherwise price relations, even a joint program of price reflation, would be chaotic. So much for the French standpoint. The American standpoint is just as understandable. President Roosevelt's recovery campaign owes its impetus to freedom from a measuring rod operated in common with any other nation. The United States has left the gold standard for the dollar standard. The entire program of recovery in the dollar standard might be imperiled if the United States retied its commodity price level with the world's.

One is driven to a conclusion that was given to me by a well-known public man on the eve of the world confab. He said that the parley was premature. The theory was that the price of the dollar in terms of American commodities (Dollar No. 1) must condition the price of the dollar in foreign currencies (Dollar No. 2). This is altogether unlike the situation mentioned above of universal price reflation, which must work, in order to be coördinated, from a common standard of value. When the conference convened, the United States did not know how much it wished to reduce the buying power of Dollar No. 1. Or, to put the same thing another way, it did not know how much it wanted to put up the commodity price level. Consequently, it could not do anything about Dollar No. 2.

Most important of all, the United States did not lose the impetus to that higher price level which it had derived from an unfixed dollar No. 2, or the dollar on the foreign exchange.

Many things have happened since the conference convened. They will now be considered by the Administration in meeting the crisis which has been precipitated by the French demand. Two weeks ago the urge to stabilize within a range of $3.88 and $4.12, or a midpoint of $4 in relation to the pound was summarily rejected. It may not be premature at this time, however, to embark upon stabilization. As a straw in the wind, President Roosevelt's statement last night from Campobello that he had no objection to central banks' operations destined to iron out speculative fluctuations may be significant. In itself it means nothing, as will be explained in due course. But his move may be preparatory to a definitive step toward stabilization that will keep the conference going.

Stabilization could be undertaken by the Administration only when several conditions have been satisfied. I will give them in order:

1. The Administration must be assured that the tieup in American thought between depression and recovery has been disconnected.

This week there has been every sign that the link has been broken. A sharp drop of 7½ cents in pound-dollar exchange was not accompanied by rising commodity and security prices. In a way this is the most significant happening of the week. It seems as if the generating force back of prices in the United States has shifted from the exchange market to internal conditions. But the Administration must be sure of such a switch before it can consent to stabilization.

2. The Administration must be assured that the recovery campaign has generated its own momentum. This point is related to the first. The Administration must be convinced not only that the tieup aforementioned has been disentangled in popular thought, but that domestic recovery will continue to march forward under its own steam.

Evidence is accumulating that this is possible. Dun and Bradstreets' weekly review reveals truly astounding results. Business activity is shown to be 50 per cent higher than the low point reached in March "From a position where merchandise could not be moved at any price," says the reporting agency, "the nation-wide buying wave has gathered such force that an actual shortage of goods is now apparent in some trades, with orders in excess of current production capacities." This should be encouraging to the Administration in turning the scales toward stabilization.

3. If the administration is assured under these two heads, then stabilization might be approached tentatively, but it must soon develop into—stabilization And by stabilization we mean a fixed price in gold or a foreign currency for Dollar No. 2, or the dollar rate in foreign money.

It is no use saying that there is no objection to central bank operations. The Federal Reserve system cannot do anything until they have been adequately equipped for such operations. Let us divide the equipment into three parts:

(a) They must be given Executive or legislative authority. It is doubtful, I understand, whether they have any powers under the Federal Reserve Act to buy or sell foreign exchange.

(b) They must get government acknowledgment of responsibility for any losses that might accrue. Buying and selling exchange in opposition to speculators is a very tricky business, as Great Britain has discovered. The Bank of England uses government money to the huge amount of over $1,000,000,000. It must have bought dollars at the beginning of the year price, and if it still holds any, it must have suffered loss, as the dollar has lost 25 per cent of its value in foreign money since that time.

(c) They must be admitted into the President's confidence. The dollar dropped this week to 78 cents in terms of gold. That is, the depreciation of Dollar No. 2 is around 25 per cent. Suppose the Federal Reserve started buying all the dollars offered to it at 78 cents. It would give the sellers foreign money or gold in exchange. Then suppose that the President in three months' time decided to use his devaluation powers an dcut the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent, namely, make the dollar a 50-cent dollar, instead of the present 78-cent dollar. Those speculators who got 78 cents in gold for their dollars could eventually bring back their gold to the Federal Reserve and collect about $1.25. The loss to the Federal Reserve might be immense.

"If however, the President could acquaint the Federal Reserve with his plans, as M. Poincaré acquainted the Bank of France with his in 1926, then operations could be planned without much danger.

It may be that, for the time being, only gestures toward steadying the exchange might be offered. These might be coupled with some form of control over exchange transactions. This latter method is the one adopted in Germany, where a citizen who wishes to go mountaineering in Switzerland has to apply to the Reichsback for Swiss money, the money being paid only if no danger to the mark would occur from the exchange of the marks into Swiss francs. Either scheme or both schemes, however, would not be as satisfactory to all concerned as stabilization, which would end the uncertainty for both Dollar No. 1 and Dollar No. 2. Uncertainty does not promote true business revival. It might supply the impetus. But too often the penalty is that it engulfs business in speculation.

Stabilization, in short, must be the springboard for the new world organization that the London conferees are trying to build up, but it would be better for the conference to adjourn than for President Roosevelt to stabilize prematurely, especially in view of the lack of sympathy so far evident in Europe for price reflation á la Roosevelt.

Willys-Overland Reorganization

The new Willys-Overland reorganization plan provides that creditors will be allowed 25 shares of new 6 per cent preferred and 250 shares of new class A common for each $1000 claim. Holders of old preferred of $100 par would be given five shares of new class B common, while holders of the old common of $5 par would get one-tenth of a share of new class B common.

The $1,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds would be dated Sept. 1, 1933, and be due Sept. 1, 1943, callable at 105 plus interest. The interest installments in 1935 and 1936 would be payable only out of earnings.

Canadian Bond Issues In June Have Big Gain

OTTAWA, July 1 — During the month of June the volume of new Canadian Government and municipal bond issues amounted to $89,852,097, compared with $22,893,979 in the same month last year, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. The principal items in the month's financing were the $60,000,000 of Government of Dominion of Canada fifteen month 4 per cent notes, the Province of Ontario issue of 4s and 4½s for $25,000,000 and $2,474,000 New Brunswick 5s of 1963.

For the six months ending June 30, 1933, total volume was 127,557,344, compared with $142,830,162 for the same period in 1932. Of the total for the six months Provincial issues accounted for $49,959,000.

Sugar Production

LONDON, July 1—It is understood that private discussions with the Indian sugar delegation have not succeeded so far in altering the Indian point of view to any great extent. The general impression is that while the sugar producers of the British Empire may be willing to come into the international scheme, British India is not likely to agree.

Wool Top Futures Up

NEW YORK, July 1—Prices of wool top futures on the New York Wool Top Exchange continued to advance into new high ground during the last week. A record high for any delivery since the opening of the exchange was established by the December contract at 93.20 cents. At the close on Friday the market showed a net advance for the week of 250 to 440 points.

Baltimore Exchange

BALTIMORE, July 1—The Baltimore Stock Exchange will be closed Monday, July 3, pursuant to proclamation by Governor Ritchie making the day a legal holiday for Maryland.

Grain Executive To Buy Wheat for China

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 1

MR. J. J. LAVIN, well-known grain man of the West, has accepted the position of Pacific coast representative of the Chinese Government Agency, which will purchase 15,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan arranged for that purpose. He resigned as president of the Rocky Mountain Elevator Company of Great Falls, Mont., to accept this new position.

Mr. Lavin has long been prominently identified in the grain and flour business on the Pacific coast, having represented various large grain-buying interests during the period of the World War and having been associated with leading grain interests of the Pacific Northwest ever since.

Improvement In Maine Central's Operating Costs

Fixed Charges Now More Than Covered—Sharp Rise in Traffic

Maine Central Railroad, under the direction of E. S. French of the Boston & Maine and with a substantial degree of coördination between the two roads, has been showing impressive savings in operating expenses beginning with the last quarter of 1932.

While handicapped by the great depression in traffic and shrinkage in gross, final results this year have been quite consistently better than a year ago. In May, however, in common with most carriers, the Maine road got a definite improvement in traffic. Gross earnings for the month were off only 12.6 per cent from last year compared with a decline of almost 24 per cent in April. Furthermore the June traffic trend is understood to have been highly encouraging.

The road went into the black in May for the first time this year, earning a surplus over charges of $54,546, which compares with a surplus of $23,965 in May, 1932. And for the five months ended May 31 it was only $176,835 in the red, compared with $248,514 for the corresponding period last year.

This tends to bear out the prediction made several months ago by President French that even on the existing volume of traffic, Maine Central, with the economies being effected, would be able to cover fixed charges in 1933. By the same token improvement in business, if sustained, might readily result in a comfortable surplus after charges.

The following shows the current year's results to date and how consistently the ratio of operating expenses to gross has run under that of a year ago:

	Surplus aft chgs 1933	Surplus aft chgs 1932	Ratio op exp to gross 1933	Ratio op exp to gross 1932
January	*$102,854	*$174,988	82.05	69.67
February	*72,178	*65,601	76.05	79.60
March	*26,490	13,697	72.43	74.48
April	*29,859	*45,587	71.70	77.90
May	54,346	23,965	67.85	73.03
5 months	*176,835	*248,514	73.75	79.89

*Deficit.

Beet Sugar Crop Of Big Import To Western States

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—Growers of sugar beets in six far western states, producing 70 per cent of the nation's supply of beet sugar, will receive approximately $40,000,000 for their 1933 crop, an increase of $7,000,000 over 1932, based upon increased acreage and currently higher prices it is estimated by the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking institution, in a weekly comment on far western business.

Greatest benefits arising from the annual sugar beet crop in the West accrue to the states of Colorado, California and Utah, which account for 51 per cent of the total United States sugar beet production. The three other sugar beet producing states of the far West and their average annual yield are Wyoming, 6.5 per cent, Idaho 5.2 per cent, and Montana 5 per cent.

States showing the highest recovery of sucrose, or pure sugar, from the total weight of the crop are California, averaging 16.41 per cent, Idaho 15.34 per cent and Utah 15.15 per cent. This compares with an average recovery of 14.35 per cent from the total United States crop.

Lumber Output and Shipments

WASHINGTON, July 1 — National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports lumber production in the week ended June 24 as 186,116,000 feet, compared with 118,997,000 in the like 1932 week. Shipments were 225,687,000 feet, compared with 131,307,000. Unfilled orders, 253,091,000 feet, compared with 129,957,000.

Always ideally pure is
The Real Bohemian Garnet
the national gem of Czechoslovakia
Apply to J. RITTER
PRAGUE Jindřišská 21
Specialist in Garnets, Gold and valuable Jewels

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Book Reviews and Literary News

Musical Portraits

Musicians Gallery, by M. D. Calvocoressi. London: Faber & Faber. 18s. net.

ARNOLD BENNETT — who, by the way, always played the heavy pontiff in such matters—once told Mr. Calvocoressi that "of all non-English people I know, barring Joseph Conrad, you are, after Marcel Schwab, the one who knows English best. In time you might learn to write quite good English, and even better English than that of many English writers: but you will never write as an English-born writer would. Not even Conrad has succeeded in doing it. . . ."

That, apparently, was in 1906. So far as the English of "Musicians Gallery" is concerned, one would have to out-Bennett Bennett to catch the author giving away his foreign origin. Such a literary feat is unusual enough to deserve the recognition that its very achievement will hide from those who take it for granted. In fact, Mr. Calvocoressi's mastery of language is so remarkable that for him the Tower of Babel would have had no more lingual difficulties than the Tower of London. Of Greek parentage and born in Marseilles, no language but his mother tongue is Greek to him. If, for example, the editor of the Lhasa Musical Magazine wants an article on Sir Edward Elgar, or Musical Turkey a critical estimate of Schönberg, they immediately think of Mr. Calvocoressi, for incidental to other high qualities he will, of course, save them the cost of translation.

* * *

Somebody or other in the English press got into trouble recently for asserting that books on music were the dullest in existence. The objectors, one imagines, were those who rarely read them. Such an allegation, however, would certainly be untrue of "Musicians Gallery." These mainly pre-1916 reminiscences," as the author describes them—Arnold Bennett's admonitory forefinger might have gone up here—are not only very readable but provide a personal, first-hand account of a fascinating span of French and Russian music.

Musical Paris of the nineties was a city of strange contrasts. When in 1898 Mr. Calvocoressi went to the library of the Conservatoire to read the scores of César Franck, not only did he find that the Symphony, the Piano Quintet and the String Quintet were missing, but he was looked at very much askance for expecting these august precincts to harbor such subversive stuff. Debussy and wild young rebels like Ravel were then, of course, beyond the pale fixed by French musical officialdom. Emile Vuillermoz was actually expelled from the Conservatoire for having in his possession the score of "Pelléas" when attending a class.

* * *

Mr. Calvocoressi became a missionary of the "new" music—now regarded as strictly orthodox, except perhaps in certain die-hard circles where the name of Debussy still remains a synonym for "modernism." Apart from his friendship with Ravel, he was in touch with Florent Schmitt, Roussel, Déodat de Sévérac, Delage, Duparc, Bordes, Erik Satie, Fauré, and the Russians, Balakireff, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glazounoff, Cui, Gretchaninoff, Liapunoff, to mention at random a few of the distinguished "sitters" whose portraits adorn this gallery.

There are some excellent pages on Ravel and his views on music. Perhaps only a French composer would have the courage to dismiss Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in the three words: "This mediocre work." But we find him championing Gounod and Saint-Saëns. Of Liszt he once wrote in a concert notice: "It is to Liszt's defects that Wagner owes his turgescence, Strauss his churlish enthusiasms, Franck his ponderous ideality, the Russians the tinsel which occasionally mars their picturesqueness But it is also to him that all these dissimilar composers owe the best of their qualities." He has no enthusiasm for Berlioz but admires Erik Satie. Composers may not be infallible but somehow they manage to make professional criticism look banal and conventional. Apparently they have less respect for the sanctities. Perhaps we are given the clue to Ravel's critical outlook when we are told that his chief concern is with points of originality in idiom and texture. When expressing admiration he would clinch it by saying: "Besides, that has never been done!"

* * *

One is glad to find Mr. Calvocoressi doing justice to Satie. The average English musician is constitutionally incapable of seeing anything in Satie, whom he regards as simply silly. With all his limitations the man who interested and even influenced Debussy and Ravel had a touch of genius. His music cannot be dismissed as being merely "blague." You either get the "taste" of it or you do not. Probably Satie was handicapped by his sense of naïve humor, of which Mr. Calvocoressi gives a typical example. Wishing to get even with an old lady who had boasted about her pets, Satie told of a cat that drank boiling water. "One day," he said, "I had a saucepan full of water on the gas ring. Just as it was about to boil, I was suddenly called away. When I came back, 20 minutes later, the saucepan was empty. Now I had locked the door; the window was closed, and the room was empty except for the cat. So obviously it was the cat who drank the water."

There is one portrait in "Musicians Gallery" that the author fears will incur suspicion of being imaginary. Not a note of Ianco Binenbaum's music has been published, yet Mr. Calvocoressi described him in Cobbett's Encyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music as one of the strongest and most striking personalities of his time. In an age of publicity it is a remarkable feat for any composer—whatever his caliber—to have so completely evaded the "press-gang." One has the feeling of Mr. Calvocoressi conjuring a composer out of his sleeves.

From 1907 to 1910 the author worked with that astonishing man Diaghileff and took part in the launching of his Russian Opera and Ballet in Paris. We know now that it was the culmination of a whole epoch of art. No one will read Mr. Calvocoressi's deeply interesting book with more eagerness than those who had the good fortune to witness the amazing achievement of an organization which, at that time, "did not even have an office."

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Illustration from Edna Ferber's Book of Short Stories, "They Brought Their Women" (Doubleday Doran), Reviewed in These Columns May 6.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Moving Day

MOVING has its advantages . . . (If you want to be really elegant, like the Realtors and the Beauticians, you will call it Removing) . . It is one of the few occasions in life when you can watch other people work . . . Unless you happen to be an Executive, or a Professional Observer of Building Operations . . . It is the best excuse in the world for not yourself working . . . How can you work while your materials of labor are in transport? . . . Or while you are trying, for several days afterwards, to put them back into their original disorder? . . . Or while the workmen, perhaps for several weeks afterwards, are putting the final multisonous touches to the new offices? . . . Altogether, the process is good for several holidays.

Those new offices—we haven't yet become reconciled to them . . . As one of our colleagues put it, when you enter them you feel like a peanut . . . We don't like to feel like a peanut . . . But we do feel that these spaces are not for the likes of us . . . Obviously they were designed for grander persons, bankers and such like . . . But there again, there are compensations . . . The fact is, it is quite out of the question to do any real work in such surroundings . . . You could easily say No all day there to applicants for loans or jobs, but you could never do any of the important work of the world . . . So we have decided to establish office hours from 11:30 to 12 d . . . The rest of the time we shall be busy elsewhere . . . Which, as the Executive Editor would say, will be no very radical change of schedule.

* * *

Moving day is of course the time, also, when you get rid of the stuff in your desk that for years you have been intending to do something about . . . There is a good deal of virtue in the old-fashioned roll-top desk . . . Its cubbyholes have the power of establishing relative values . . . You receive a communication or a document which seems of too much importance to be passed on right away . . . So you file it in a cubbyhole until you have time to give it proper consideration . . . After a few years you pull it out, and perceive at once that it is of no consequence whatever . . . We hope they never give us a flat-top desk.

Since our annual summer holidays follow this year upon Moving Day, it becomes necessary, too, to clean up a few books we have been reading . . . Then we can read them in comfort . . . First is "Men of Good Will," by M. Jules Romains (Knopf) . . . This is the first volume (457 pages) of a single novel which eventually is to run into a se s of volumes the exact number of which seems not yet to have been decided on . . . It has already been compared with Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," Joyce's "Ulysses," Rolland's "Jean Christophe" Galsworthy's Forsyte Saga, Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," Balzac's "Comédie Humaine," Dos Passos's "Manhattan Transfer" and Aldous Huxley's "Point Counter Point" . . . So you see that we are in the presence of a work of importance.

* * *

"Men of Good Will" has points in common with all of the works just mentioned . . . It is to be distinguished from the more modernistic of them by the fact that it was evidently written to be read . . . Instead of offering us a muddled and confusing word puzzle, M. Romains writes, as readers of his earlier books are aware, in a style which carries on the grand French tradition of precision, clarity and wit . . . It is a pleasure to read this book—even in English—for its style alone, and a salute is due to Mr. Warren B. Wells, who has translated it.

How does "Men of Good Will" differ from the masterpieces—with which it has perhaps most in common—of Proust, Rolland, Joyce and Balzac . . . The author himself explains in his preface . . . He is concerned with the problem of "perspective" . . . He acknowledges no debt to film technique . . . There is no central character, and no central family . . . "What I have tried to do is to represent reality as I see it . . . What I see before my eyes is life in the twentieth century, our own life as modern men . . . Men of Good Will! A benediction from of old set out to winnow them from the crowd and claim their allegiance. May they once more, one of these days, be reassembled by 'good tidings'! May they find a sure means of recognizing one another, to the end that this world, of which they are the merit and the salt, may not perish!"

Yes, but what is the story? . . . If you cruised in a plane over Paris, and looked down with M. Romains's vision, you might see what he has recorded of the thoughts and the doings of men and women . . . There is a vast cast of characters, variously affected by the same events, but not as yet closely related to one another . . . The author in his preface points out that the work cannot be judged—just as a building under construction cannot be judged—until it is finished . . . We appreciate this argument . . . We thought the corneau on the tower of the new Publishing House was going to "cut it off"—until we saw the tiling in place on the roof . . . M. Romains's completed building, we are satisfied, will be worth waiting for, too.

* * *

Another literary building is presented, complete, by Farrar & Rinehart . . . This is "Anthony Adverse," by Hervey Allen, a monster of a novel in one volume of 1224 pages, which goes directly back to romantic historical fiction . . . It is a work of vast scope, beginning in eighteenth-century France and covering in great detail much ground in time and space . . . If M. Romains is a pioneer of a new form, Mr. Allen is a reviver of an old one . . . Is it time for such a revival?

There are other books on our desk awaiting last-minute mention . . . We hope their authors will forgive us if we say that they are of lesser importance . . . If you have read "Once a Grand Duke," no doubt you will want to read "Always a Grand Duke" (Farrar & Rinehart) if only to finish the sentence . . . "An Indiscreet Itinerary" (of Holland), by (right!) Mr. Van Loon (Harcourt Brace), is, the author admits, the outcome of a request by a Dutch railway . . . It is a guidebook which tells you things other than those you get from most of its ilk . . . And finally, here is "Venetian Blinds," a new novel (Knopf) by Miss Ethel Mannin about "Outer London's mean streets and the 'ordinary' people who . . ."

Excuse us; here are the Moving Men.

Spain Tomorrow

The Spanish Constitution, by H. R. G Greaves. London: The Hogarth Press 1s. 6d net.

SPAIN has once more awakened from its centennial siesta with an explosion of surplus energy that threatens to fling it from its medieval past into an "ultra-advanced" future. Only yesterday Spain had a monarchical government whose absolutism would have been the envy of almost any ruler of the Middle Ages; it had a feudal system of nobility that had come down almost untouched by time from the days of Don Quixote; it had a population that was peasant and illiterate to an extent rivaled only in old Russia, and it was more dogmatically and exclusively Roman Catholic than any other nation had been since the Reformation.

Today Spain has dethroned the monarchy, destroyed the nobility, dispersed the Jesuits, core of Spanish Roman Catholicism, and set up a "Republic of Workers."

Tomorrow Spain will be—what? Only time, of course, will tell, but meanwhile the closest thing to an answer is to be found in the new Spanish Constitution. Many observers are inclined to apply Trotzky's theory of revolutionary stages to the march of events in Spain, seeing in the present republic only a stage on the road to Sovietization "It is clear," Professor Greaves writes, "that the truth of this prophecy must depend on the extent to which the reforms of the republic are able to satisfy a developing Socialism. For the accuracy of Trotzky's reading of events relies upon the incapacity of the successors of each revolutionary stage to base their system on a wide enough popular consent. Once that has been done it may be that an adaptive and evolutionary process will replace that of violent change. The truth or falsity of that hypothesis is the main problem posed by the Spanish revolution."

After reading the analysis of the Spanish Constitution which Professor Greaves presents so completely and readably in a scant three dozen pages, one—at least one who is not by nature a Marxist—is strongly tempted to conclude that the problem is no sooner posed than it is solved.

For it is difficult to see how the makers of the Constitution – who incidentally were chiefly Socialists and Liberals—could have gone much further toward socializing Spain without actually treading on Trotzky's toes. Private ownership of property is declared limited by public necessity. Expropriation is provided for, although only with compensation All the vast artistic and structural wealth of the country is regarded as a social possession of the state. Work is placed under the care of the state and the worker is guaranteed "the necessary conditions of a worthy life" The participation of workers in the direction of industry is facilitated by the Constitution. Education and the safeguarding of equality of educational opportunities are recognized to be duties of the State. The family is placed under the protection of the state. Suffrage is made universal—given to women for the first time in any Latin country.

The apparent contradiction between these extreme stages of socialization and the proverbial individualism of the Spaniards, is one of the most striking features of the Constitution, although it appears to have escaped the generally acute observation of Professor Greaves. The simplest and soundest explanation is probably the fact that Spanish individualism reposes on a basis of acute humanity The Spaniard is first human, and secondly and consequently an individualist. Once this is realized the "social reformist" element in the Spaniard is no longer difficult to understand.

The prophetic significance for other nations of the socialistic clauses in the Constitution of Spain is evident. But perhaps of still greater immediate interest to non-Spaniards is the powerful tendency of the Spanish Constitution to recognize the international obligations of the state This point is admirably analyzed by Professor Greaves He points out that the renunciation of war as recognized in the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Kellogg pact has been incorporated in the Constitution. On the other hand, and somewhat paradoxically, as Professor Greaves points out, compulsory military service is also incorporated in Spain's Constitution.

An Englishman in America

An Englishman in America, 1785, Being the Diary of Joseph Hadfield edited and annotated by Douglas S. Robertson. Toronto: Hunter Rose Company.

FIRST-HAND accounts of life in America during the eighteenth century are sparse and, as a rule, meager. Politics and religion occupied so great a part of the attention of the forefathers during that period that their literary energies were almost exhausted by pamphlets and tracts. The great minds were theologians, the great characters, soldiers or statesmen Unlike the Napoleonic marshals of a generation later, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and their colleagues wrote little about themselves Franklin was one of the few who found time for introspection—but he found time for everything.

Mr. Robertson's acquaintance with Miss Hadfield, a descendant of the diarist, is to be regarded as a happy chance. It is also fortunate that Mr. Robertson recognized in the old manuscript a real contribution to the annals of American history.

Joseph Hadfield was the scion of a family of Manchester merchants apparently people of some means, for the son received a careful education, rounded off, as was customary, with an extensive tour of the Continent. In the fall of 1784, at the age of 25, young Hadfield was sent to America to attempt to collect debts owed to his father's firm by American merchants and, in the process, to complete his education.

* * *

Landing at Yorktown, Virginia, and traveling north by post, he spent the winter in New York, where his business was mostly concentrated. In the spring he went to Canada, visited Niagara, Montreal and Quebec, and returned by way of Boston and Newport. On this trip he carried a diary and kept careful notes of his observations of the scenery and people.

At this time—one year after peace was declared—the country was suffering from the depression which inevitably follows a war. It was a question whether the confederation would be able to hold the colonies together. The expression "not worth a Continental" describes the condition of the currency. Young Hadfield made very few references, in his diary, to the ostensible purpose of his trip. He probably soon realized that he might as well spend his time observing the customs of the people, as trying to get them to pay their debts.

In Canada, he found a great many former inhabitants of New England and New York who, having remained loyal during the rebellion, had been literally driven from their homes. The British Government offered these refugees grants of land in Canada where they were trying to establish themselves and eke out a living as farmers. Hadfield noted that there were 25,000 to 30,000 such people in upper Canada and along the banks of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal.

* * *

Hadfield carried with him many letters of introduction, and was treated with hospitality wherever he went. In Boston, Hadfield noted:

"Their fisheries being almost at a stand, money very scarce, no market for their timber or fish; in short it is impossible to suppose a more horrid or distressing situation than what is universally experienced here. Under such circumstances, it would be the act of insanity to think of contracting commercial connection"

Hadfield could not help comparing things with those at home and enjoying that comfortable feeling that his own were after all the best. Nevertheless, he observed carefully and without prejudice, unconsciously making a real contribution to the chronicle of America.

Four English Novels

Flo, by F. C. Boden. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.
Jacob Across Jabbok, by Gertrude and M. J. Landa. London: Denis Archer. 7s. 6d.
Knight Without Armor, by James Hilton. London: Benn. 7s. 6d.
Sailing, Sailing Swiftly, by Jack B. Yeats. London: Putnam. 6s.

UNEMPLOYMENT and the present-day struggle for existence in industrial towns have been drawn upon by Mr. Boden for his new novel. He has handled the subject with freshness and courage and without sentimentalizing it or using it for social propaganda. His story is simple. A young out-of-work, befriended by the couple with whom he lodges, is lured by the wife from Flo, the girl he loves. The state of mind induced by having too much time on his hands makes him give in to the wife's suggestion that they run away to a town where there are more opportunities and where they can live on her savings until he finds something to do. There is a good description of the sordid little lodging house to which they go and of their half-generous, half-truculent and frightened little landlady. Here the young man gets temporary work on the railway. The picture of the different types of men who are on the job with him and their varying attitudes is very real and alive.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLADYS HASTY CARROLL
Author of "The Earth Turns" (Macmillan), Reviewed in These Columns May 6.

The passing of the husband sends Flo in search of her lover and eventually these two come together again. It is perhaps too much of an artifice to make the husband a drunkard killed through his own carelessness. But in spite of this, the story is convincing, and is by no means all horror and depression. Flo is a farmer's daughter and her gracious and quiet background with its fields and sky and clouds is also present. There is a poetic rhythm to the story, whether it is set in slums or in the fresh country air

Jewry in the East End of London and the conflicts of this spiritually lonely and rootless people in a country which has allowed them a home but where they are still under suspicion make "Jacob Across Jabbok" an extremely interesting novel of the social problem kind. With such good material it is unfortunate that many passages are so pretentiously written as to be almost unreadable.

The story opens in pre-war days and moves through the World War. Two young Jews are up at Cambridge. One, from the East End, has won a scholarship; the other, the son of wealthy parents, is being turned into a Gentile as rapidly and as tactfully as possible. The parents plan that he shall marry into a titled English family. But he comes under the influence of the East End Jew and the powerful call of race is revived in him. There are further ramifications of plot and the story ends suitably in Palestine.

"Knight Without Armor," an ingenious tale of adventure in Russia through revolutionary times, takes a distinctly novel line. Fothergill is a character of the W. J. Locke genre, but he experiences grim rather than whimsically fantastic adventures. He fails at journalism and disgraces himself in his family's eyes by becoming rather absurdly involved with militant suffragettes. To live this down he goes to Siberia to write about the Russo-Japanese War. He enters the secret service, is exiled and ultimately occupies a position of importance under the Bolsheviki.

The charm of the story lies in the diffidence of the man's character his unexpected but not uncharacteristic reaction from this diffidence when in a tight corner, and the imaginative power and plausibility of the descriptions of fighting between the Reds and the Whites and of the general muddle and confusion of the times.

The episodes of "Sailing, Sailing Swiftly" are linked as lightly as people in a relay race. It is an apparently artless account of an Irishman and his descendants in England from the 1860's until after the World War. Mr. Yeats is as garrulous and inconsequent as a landlady and at the same time, with true Irish contradiction, intensely perceptive. He succeeds in giving a witty though apparently rambling account of the atmosphere and manners of the period. He introduces the war in a few lines and dismisses it with what must be a record of brevity. The illustrations are in the same mischievous mood as his drawings which appear in Punch.

"Chinese" Gordon

Chinese Gordon, by H. E. Wortham. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

IT WAS in the Taeping rebellion which swept China during 1851 and subsequent years that "Chinese" Gordon earned the nickname which he bore throughout his adventurous life, despite the fact that his service in Africa, ending with the tragedy of his loss at Khartum in 1885, was much longer and quite as distinguished. The Taeping rebellion in a way was the beginning of that continuing anarchism in China which has for three-quarters of a century left that great nation in its present condition of turmoil. Oddly enough, it started with the ambitions of a Chinese who thought himself, or at least professed to be, a Christian, just as today the promise of internal peace in China is menaced by General Fung, known, perhaps with a shade of irony, as the "Christian General."

Whether Christian or not, the earlier rebel, Tien Wang, built up as a result of religious or philosophical propaganda an astute military organization and force which menaced all China, and led Great Britain, in alarm for her influence in that country, to send her own force into the field. Wang's campaign was directed against the Manchus who then dominated China, and when he captured Nanking in 1853 he slew the entire Manchu colony of 10,000 people, even to the last child in arms, to indicate the determination of his purpose of drive the Manchus out of China.

At this time Charles Gordon, a professional British soldier, was in London on leave after war service in the Crimea and engineering activities in connection with the army. He was dissatisfied with his status; had determined to resign from the army. The work of a soldier in time of peace was not attractive to him, and when Great Britain determined to put an end to the civil war in China, which at that time was said to have cost as many as 150,000,000 lives, he volunteered for service.

The author of this book, Mr. H. E. Wortham, has had for the first time access to the many letters which Gordon, an unmarried man, wrote to his sister during the period of his service in China. They are both informative and picturesque. They deal with all the phenomena he encountered, from the treachery of the Chinese as well as their gallantry in battle to his own earnest endeavor to bring into the settlement of the seemingly irreconcilable quarrel the higher teachings of Christianity, for Gordon was essentially a religious man—happily not one of those who would substitute preaching for practice. He was a great soldier, apparently not at all troubled by the conflict between the harsh realities of war and the doctrines of the Prince of Peace.

* * *

But in every way he strove to mitigate that harshness and to bring an early end to the war. He was neither afraid nor unwilling to fight and to slay, to wield himself the sword in case of need. But wherever it was possible to avoid a clash he did it. Wherever he could by agreement with an enemy and allies notoriously untrustworthy avert a massacre—which at that time and in that place attended every victory—he did it. He possessed a singularly well-disciplined spirit. He was an example of the soldier who could fight without anger and without losing his temper.

But the occasion on which he showed a truly berserker rage, and blazed with imperious wrath which affrighted all who came into contact with him, was when he found that one of his guarantees of safety for the leaders of the hostile forces and the people of an enemy's city had been wantonly violated by Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman. When Gordon saw the headless body of the enemy commander whose life he had promised to spare, and walked the streets of the city filled with the bodies of the victims of the massacre, he seized a revolver and went in search of Li Hung Chang, with the intention of making him share the destruction he had inflicted upon so many. That astute individual, however, had vanished. Had Gordon found him, the tour around the world which the Chinese statesman took years after, amidst universal plaudits, would never have been made.

* * *

His job in China finished, Gordon spent but a few years in retirement in England before he was sent to Egypt in 1874. While the really dramatic portion of Gordon's life was spent in military service in Asia and Africa, Mr. Wortham has had material enough and sufficient literary skill to make the chapters dealing with his hero in retirement intensely interesting. Indeed, they are essential to the picture of Gordon as a God-fearing and God-serving man. His work in Egypt and the Sudan, ended by his slaying by the troops of the Mahdi at Khartum, was intensely interesting. Even to summarize the story here would be impossible. Not only is it illuminating in the light it casts upon a peculiarly forceful and beautiful character, but one can hardly understand the problem with which Great Britain has had to wrestle in that equatorial section of the world without careful study of it. For Gordon himself, it is clear that the religious conviction which animated his every act enabled him to bear extraordinary burdens and to brave danger in many forms. A man can hardly be judged by ordinary human standards who held as his favorite poem, and kept hanging always where he could see it, this verse:

> Oh! ask not thou. How shall I bear
> The burden of tomorrow?
> Sufficient for the day its care,
> Its evil, and its sorrow;
> God imparteth by the way
> Strength sufficient for the day.

He lost his life in Khartum because of the failure of the Gladstone Government to equip and dispatch a relief expedition with sufficient promptitude. On this subject, perhaps, Lord Cromer's verdict will be the verdict of posterity:

> Mr. Gladstone's error of judgment, in delaying too long the despatch of the Nile Expedition, left a stain on the reputation of England which it will be beyond the power of either the impartial historian or the partial apologist to efface.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Stalinism

Leninism, by Joseph Stalin. Vol II. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s 6d.

PERHAPS "Stalinism" would have been a more accurate and revealing title than "Leninism" for this volume of the collected writings and speeches of Stalin from 1927 until 1932. As a work of reference it is invaluable to anyone interested in the Soviet Union, because Stalin's speeches and articles are authoritative signposts along the road of Soviet political and economic development.

Scarcely anyone, whatever his personal views about the Soviet system, would deny the importance and desirability of knowing both what the Communist leaders are attempting to do and why they are attempting to do it; and Stalin's pronouncements are of inestimable value in this connection. One finds in the book a full although of course a one-sided documentation of the controversy with the so-called "right opposition," headed by Rykov, Tomsky and Bukharin, which favored a slower pace of industrial development and milder methods in promoting collective farming.

* * *

Impatience with the technical backwardness of Russia and determination to drive the country ahead rapidly, at whatever cost of individual suffering and hardship, are characteristics of Stalin, as they were of the outstanding westernizer among the Tsars, Peter the Great; and this fact emerges again and again in his collected speeches and writings. Particularly striking is a passage in his address to the managers of the Soviet state industries on Feb. 4, 1931:

> The history of old Russia is the history of defeats due to backwardness. She was beaten by the Mongol khans. She was beaten by the Turkish beys. She was beaten by the Swedish feudal barons. She was beaten by the Polish-Lithuanian squires. She was beaten by the Anglo-French capitalists. She was beaten by the Japanese barons. All beat her for her backwardness, her military backwardness, for cultural backwardness, for Governmental backwardness, for industrial and agricultural backwardness. Such is the law of capitalism—to beat the backward and the weak. The jungle law of capitalism. . . . That is why we must no longer be weak . . . That is why Lenin said during the October Revolution: "Either death, or we must overtake and surpass the advanced capitalist countries. We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries. We must cover this distance in 10 years. Either we do this or they will crush us."

* * *

This obsession with the idea of possible attack from abroad, an obsession which has become more concrete since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, is the key to understanding some features of Soviet internal policy which it would be quite impossible to justify or even to explain on purely economic grounds. Whether the more or less deliverate sacrifice of the everyday needs of the population in food and clothing to the feverish drive for industrial and military preparedness was wise, even from a purely military viewpoint, is a matter of opinion, on which the future may give a more unequivocal verdict. But at least this collection of Stalin's works supplies the connecting link of motivation.

Besides reprinting in convenient form all Stalin's more important political and economic statements of the last few years, the book includes an interview with a self-styled Labor delegation from America which visited Russia in 1927 and an excursion of Stalin into the historical field, where he administers a scathing rebuke to people who are guilty of "contraband Trotzkyist" ideas.

If Stalin the man remains somewhat secluded behind the austerely formal phraseology of Communist speech and writing, Stalin the statesman is inevitably mirrored in this record of almost all his public utterances during the last five or six years. And the significance of Stalin's views for the destiny of the 160,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet Union requires no emphasis.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Poetry and Human Love

Elizabethan Love Conventions, by Lu Emily Pearson. Berkeley: University of California Press.

MRS. PEARSON is more than a scholar; she is a woman whose passion for scholarship is rooted in a rich appreciation of life. For her the desert blossoms as the rose. What might have been a sterile discussion of an academic subject has been transformed by her entertaining pen and lively interest in human nature into a provocative study which should appeal to anyone interested in Renaissance poetry—or love poetry of any time, for that matter. Nor does its value end here; through the incidental picture which it gives of the way that Renaissance men and women thought and loved and acted, a student might make an easy but rewarding approach to Elizabethan life in general. The book is in the same satisfying category, though not so great a work

Professor Kittredge's delightfully human and deservedly popular "Chaucer and His Poetry."

Mrs. Pearson starts with the love conventions of the Provençal troubadours and follows the chivalric ideal of courtly love through Dante and Chaucer to Petrarch and thence to the English Petrarchists, the whole giving an excellent bird's-eye view of the relations between the sexes during that extensive period. The consideration of individual Elizabethan sonneteers which follows is of more specialized appeal, but praise is due the author for her ability to extract the essence of such men as Wyatt, Surrey, Sidney and Spenser, in her brief but pungent appraisals of their work. The whole pattern is never lost sight of though each man's peculiar excellences are the subjec of a vivid appreciation which is apt, as in the case of Daniel and Drayton, to send the reader scurrying back to almost forgotten sonnets to look for beauties overlooked or undervalued. There follows an account of the revolt against Petrarchism, as exemplified particularly by John Donne, and finally a detailed consideration of Shakespeare's philosophy of love, in which are summed up all the tendencies of preceding and contemporary love poetry.

The book is not the result, to any notable extent, of original research; in fact, it leans rather heavily on secondary sources, for Mrs. Pearson is the kind of scholar who is more concerned with making a new synthesis of known facts than with the mechanical labor of finding new facts. As a woman, she combines a sensitiveness to the finer shades of emotion with a practical common sense which is none too frequent in the academic world, and the thesis of her book is therefore especially deserving of attention. She sees convention as the dominating factor in love poetry from the twelfth century to the seventeenth, a convention constantly changing under the stimulus of social, religious and economic conditions, but never decreasing in potency. As a consequence she finds little objective reality in Sidney's love for Stella, and utterly rejects any biographical facts inferred from Shakespeare's sonnets as a sufficient explanation of their poetic nature, though not denying the possibility that some such facts may have been an inciting motive toward their composition The point which gives value to this interpretation and which places Mrs. Pearson on the side of the keenest æsthetic philosophers of today is that she sees in this importance of convention not a confession of artificiality and insincerity but the proof of an intellectual passion no less real and inspirational than the more solid subjective emotions. Sidney was as truly in love with ideal beauty as many a lesser poet has been with his Chloë or Phyllis.

In regard to Shakespeare, there is more room for doubt. Mrs. Pearson's explanation classes the sonnets with the early romantic plays, in which current love conventions play an obviously important part, rather than with such profound and magnificent outpourings of feeling as "Antony and Cleopatra." This classification is certainly debatable, but even so it is clear that only by turning from the private emotions which inspired the sonnets and plays to the forms and symbols in which Shakespeare clothed them can we reach their universal spiritual significance. It is the high achievement of Mrs. Pearson that she has taken us another step in appreciating that significance.

R. P.

For Leisure Hours
THE BAKER'S WINDOW
by JANE MUNRO CUNNINGHAM
A Group of Tales with Scottish background. Mankind's quest of happiness is pictured, and the victory of Peace foreshadowed.
The Edinburgh Press, Edinburgh, Scotland. 6/-. And of English and Scottish booksellers, including Bumpus, and Selfridges Book Department Oxford Street, London.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

WHEN YOU GROPE FOR A WORD USE
Roget's International
THESAURUS
"Words grouped by Ideas"
Complete list of synonyms, antonyms, phrases, slang, etc., in fact everything to help find the right word. The one indispensable book for all writers. A necessary complement of the dictionary.
Now $3 Postpaid
from CROWELL'S
THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.
393 Fourth Avenue, New York

A Book of Inspiration—
Sold without profit to the author
Why Limit Yourself
For sale at your dealer or send your order direct to the Author
EDWARD J. HOFF
729 Mannington Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Single copies 25 cents, 5 copies for $1.00
CHARLOTTE SANDMAN
New York Distributor
4141 41st Street, Long Island City
Telephone Stillwell 4-0269 New York

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first edition fine binding finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books
Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.
BUMPUS

The Editor's Puzzle

114

I ~~don't know of any of~~ doubt if the monied men of our country ~~are going to~~ will be able to evade taxes income ~~get off anywhere near~~ tax payments as they ~~have been before~~ this year, in previous years as to their income taxes. Compare the clouds ~~Having corrected~~ Some of the loopholes, the practice ~~of the~~ of charging off capital losses ~~has been stopped by Congress at the last session~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Education Facing Its Greatest Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

to what shall be taught in the schools, as to salaries of teachers, and as to other expenditures. It is believed that he is getting ready to ask for a thorough investigation of the whole matter."

Questioned on this point Mr. Joseph W. Rosier of Fairmount, W. Va., president of the association, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "When banks attempt to dictate educational policies as conditions of making loans, they are getting outside their sphere. It is their right to pass upon securites, but it is not their right to step over and say to the community you can have only so many months of schooling or to dictate other matters of educational and social welfare."

Supreme Issue

Mr. Rosier added, "this is the supreme issue, whether economic interests with their limited social vision and outlook should control public policies as they affect the general welfare of the people or whether progressive influences should dominate."

Paying tribute to the great majority of bankers and lawyers who are genuinely interested in public welfare Mr. Rosier said, "It is the misguided minority concerned with their own affairs and oblivious to the good of the community who bring discredit upon their professions."

Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of Education, Washington, D. C., also interviewed, said that there are indications that local bankers are being told how to use their influence on local school boards by great banking interests, just as once they were told to buy bonds or otherwise lose their connections with leaders of finance.

"It is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a large and powerful group in America which does not want a high level of general intelligence," said Mr. Morgan. "They are willing to establish a caste system by which a few people will control the rest of the people. The real battle is not over finances but over whether in the United States we will preserve our democracy or turn to something entirely different."

Among the educators there is a general feeling that they have to fight not only ignorance and inertia on the part of the public, but deliberate efforts by selfish leadership to retain control of public policies and correspondingly there is coming a great accession of courage to make the struggle even if it means paying the price in lost jobs.

Evaluating Education

The subject of the program for the current meeting, "Evaluating American Education," is intended to bring out "the bread and butter learning" of the days of prosperity when children were told that they must go to high school because then they would command higher salaries, in contrast with the present attitude that people must be taught not to earn a living but how to live.

The new emphasis on spiritual and intellectual values will be discussed during the week showing the profound changes which are expected to take place in education such as the great extension of adult training, the vitalization of civic and economic education, the closer correlation of the school with life values, where to look for happiness, what makes living worth while, the duties of families and neighbors, and preparation for leisure.

"A stable culture must precede stable prosperity," said Mr. Morgan in outlining the new education, and Mr. Rosier stated, "Education is no more perfect than society in general, for our educational system is a cross section of our living and partakes both of its strength and weakness."

This is the year that a woman is elected president, according to the policy of alternating between men and women leaders, which the organization established some time ago. So far there are two candidates in the field, Miss Anna Laura Force of Denver, Colo., and Miss Jessie Gray of Philadelphia, Penna.

The probable future tendency on the part of the teaching profession to instruct pupils who will carry forward right policies rather than themselves to attack political problems as a body of educators was indicated by Mr. Morgan's speech yesterday afternoon before the National Council of Education.

Mr. Morgan reviewed the achievement of the emergency commission on education appointed by the association, the enlistment of a nationwide leadership of 475 individuals, a series of regional conferences, emergency reports to the press, the distribution of leaflets, a series of radio addresses, and the use of speakers, exhibits, local discussion groups, the press, and American Education Week.

Advanced education should be broad rather than specialized, dealing with social mplications rather than techniques. Mr. Thomas E. Benner of the University of Illinois told the group, and Mr. John S. Brubacher of Yale University stated that "we are at the end of an educational as well as an economic epoch."

Sharp Drop in Fire Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's fire losses during the past three months have shown a sharp decline, according to an official report issued from the office of Mr. Dan C. Boney, state insurance commissioner. The loss in April alone was $237,000 less than the April, 1932, total, the report said, while cities with populations ranging as high as 75,000 showed losses that were negligible, including Winston-Salem, $600. Asheville made the "honor roll" with no loss reported during April.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 232 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel. 3-1725 9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily.

ELECTRIK MAID
Bakery—Delicatessen—Lunch
1104 SO. 12TH ST. 1014 SO. 20TH ST.
Phones 4-1785—7-5871
"WE NOW DELIVER"

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 WHERE ECONOMY RULES
"Quaker Maid Is *Better Made*"

Sloss Coke
and
Best Grades Domestic Coal
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

Betsy Ross
There *IS* a Difference in
BREAD

SMART HATS
$1.00 and $1.95
MARVEL SHOPPE
1923 SECOND AVENUE NO.

MAGIC CITY BEAUTY SHOP
"Special prices on permanent waves the rest of the season."
PHONE 4-9639 1927½-2ND AVE. N

UTOPIA J. B. JOYCE, MGR. CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
Mobile's Finest Department Store
The New Prosperity Demands Quality and Service
We Give Both

SWISS CLEANERS
"Beautiful Dry Cleaning"
1855 Old Gov't
DEXTER 272

McBroom Shoe Shop
163 CONTI STREET
All work guaranteed. While-you-wait service.
Called For and Delivered
Phone Dex. 654
Happy Feet

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

Visit Lane & Mathews Shoe Department
at the
Capitol Clothing Store
On the Square
Shoes and Hosiery for Men and Women

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

FORT LAUDERDALE

*Northern Electric Co. Inc.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
*Radios
and RADIO REPAIRING
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

Domino SUGAR
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

JACOBS JEWELERS, Inc.
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo and Finger Wave, with Arch or Manicure—$1.00
SPECIAL PERMANENT $5.00
$3.00 Facials reduced to $1.50
(Frenchy) Dallas Park Hotel
1st Ave. at 3rd St. S. E. Ph. 2-4155

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

BLUE BOWL CAKE AND PASTRY SHOP
Serving you with the best of dainty home made delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry, bread and rolls
1559 S. W. 8th St. (Tamiami Trail), Miami, Fla.
2504 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.
Ponce de Leon and Alhambra Cir., Coral Gables

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Weidman's Garage
and
Service Station
General repairing, ignition generator starter and battery service
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
1226 Drexel Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida
Phone 5-9934

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2nd Ave. Little River, Fla.

Martyn Lumber Company
Quality Lumber *Dependable Service*
1212 N. W. 1st Ave. Phone 2-6349

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work *Prompt Service*
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.

General Insurance
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
First Trust Bldg. Ph. 3-2251
PHONE 2-3267

Flamingo Hat Shoppe
Hats Reasonably Priced
REMODELING
ROSE E. WOLFORT
208 E. Flagler Street, Miami, Fla.

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SERVICE
ATLAS TIRES AND BATTERIES
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
COR. MAIN AND OSPREY Tel. 2887

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Whittemore's
OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
C. S. UNGER, *Manager*
408 TAMPA ST.

The Swan
Delicious Meals
Homemade cakes, rolls, ice cream. Pleasant surroundings at most moderate prices. Fans and running water in all rooms. weekly rates.
COR. SWAN AND DELAWARE

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Essrig's
916 FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY ONIE AVEILHE HATS

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
18 CAMDEN ROAD
Telephone Hemlock 1041, 8-12 daily.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
COVER THE EARTH
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
233 PEACHTREE Walnut 5789

Stearns Coal Co.
Invites Comparisons
Buy with Confidence
Judge for Yourself—Call
Raymond 4111
From Our Own Mines to You

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
RHODES LOCKHART
Lockhart Real Estate and Insurance Co.
Tel. Main 4652

SPECIAL OFFERING
Hats draped on your head to suit your individuality. $3.50 and up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Also expert Remodeling of Straw, Felt and Fabric Hats, $1.00
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING

LAUNDRY
May's
DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
Day Old Eggs
CHAMBLEE, GA CHEROKEE 2213

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Moore's ICE CREAM
Phones WALNUT 4968
WALNUT 4969

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

Snow's LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING DYEING
Phone 6000

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

The STAR LAUNDRY
Complete Family Service
RUG AND DRY CLEANING
BAY and BARNARD STS. Ph. 5113

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

JOHN E. SCHLEY
Represents only the best old line stock
Insurance Companies
writing
automobile liability, fire, burglary and other lines.
MILES BUILDING Phone 2108

ICE
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Gardners Shoe Hospital
18 N. Lexington Avenue

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

REID'S
The Better Food Stores
1408 EAST MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

REID'S
The Better Food Stores
1408 EAST MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Simmons-Sanders Co.
Master Cleaners and Dyers
254 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Reasonable Rates. Return Postage Prepaid.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

OPPORTUNITY

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to earn extra money, who can give an hour or two daily calling on homes with our Bridge Table Cover can turn their spare time into money.

Sells for $1.00. Made of textile suede, soft, pliable and pleasing to the eye. Washable and sunproof in desirable colors. On the market a little over a year and hundreds of thousands have been sold. Pays liberal profit as covers cost agents 60c each plus postage. On lots of 12 or more we pay postage.

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANY
Cambridge A, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Osmun Apts. 341 S. Alvarado —$30 to $75; singles, doubles, triples; all modern conveniences; near church, parks, shopping district, cars, bus.

General Classified

BOOKS

"SIGNPOSTS TO GOOD ENGLISH," by Anne Hitchcock; 50-page booklet, reprints from The Christian Science Monitor; interesting, vital, constructive; designed for busy people; 75c postpaid. Address ANNE HITCHCOCK, 143 No. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES : TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL Century of Progress souvenir, medium weight cotton blanket showing Chicago from 1803 to 1933 with World's Fair buildings; just the thing for picnics, couch cover, auto robe, wall hanging, many other uses; 48x78 inches; color, camels' hair and dark brown; send $1.00; postpaid; sold regularly at $1.50. WALKER-STEVENSON CO., 225 E. Illinois St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 6439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Pleasant furnished rooms for visitors to Chicago; or permanent residence; 10 minutes to FAIR; meals served; surface. I. C.; moderately priced. MRS. H. B. CRAWFORD, 4862 Blackstone Avenue; Kenwood 3863.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston Tel. Commonwealth 7212.

BOSTON—1-3 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. B. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—In best section; to rent, attractively furnished apartment; every convenience, 5 rooms, 2 porches. Belmont 0951-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LAKELANDS has accommodations for two little girls at special rate of $20 for 3 weeks. C. M. KEOGH, Fiskdale, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A REFINED Penobscot Bay summer colony offers a furnished seven-room cottage very reasonably; housekeeping or meals at Oakland House dining room; electricity and bath. Write OAKLAND HOUSE, Herricks, Sargentville, Me.

For Rent in White Mountains
JACKSON, N. H.
Cottage, 5 rooms and bath. All modern improvements. Suitable for year round. Apply W. D. GOFF, Concord, Mass.

HUMAROCK BEACH, Scituate, Mass. — 5-room cottage furnished, screened piazza, complete bath, town water, gas, electricity, fireplace, garage, on water front; available for August and September; on Oliver St., owner on premises through July. Tel. Hyde Park 1718-W.

LAKE WINNISQUAM, N. H.—Small furnished camp to rent; ideal for quiet and study, large screened porch, bathing. MRS. LEILA P. SMITH, 25 St. Catherine St., Lakeport, N. H.

RED COTTAGE, Tamworth, New Hampshire —Pine woods, brooks, swimming pool; ½ mile from post office and Christian Science church. Apply to Box 25, Tamworth, N. H.

6-ROOM cottage, furnished, on island in Casco Bay, near Portland; season $100. Address Box 51, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

SUNROOM, light, water; on hill among pines; bathing, boating, fishing, bus service. FRED A. CARTH, Morses Pond Grove, Wellesley.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

MARIE D. SILVA, 10 Clearway St., Boston, agent La Jeanne; smartness, comfort, long wear, lace control garment; individual attention. Tel. Commonwealth 5059.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Lovely hilltop farm, overlooks village; wide veranda, large rooms, electricity, bath, perfect food; camp life; 37th season; reduced rates; booklet.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE in good taste for every room, from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, studio beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60 St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED — MEN

FURNITURE SOLICITORS WANTED
SMALL SALARY AND COMMISSION
Apply to 77 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

WIDOW desires to share small home, bath, with 1 or 2 persons; near beach, church, stores, state pier, etc. MRS. ALICE S. NEWHALL, Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384
MRS. AMBER O. DOW

HOUSES TO LET

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Attractive, furnished home on ocean front with private beach; 10 rooms, 3 baths. 225 Humphrey St.; tel. Jackson 2656-J

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

ALFRED HOLOCH
Repairs luggage to look like new
155 E. 77th St., N. Y. C. Butterfield 8-6337

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving, reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE S. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel Talbot 2409.

MOVING
LONG DISTANCES ONLY
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue Ken. 4435, Boston

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

A FINE old New Hampshire home with spacious living rooms, library, comfortable sleeping rooms and a delightful colonial dining room will receive about 15 paying guests; a calm, Christian atmosphere is maintained that makes this little inn an ideal retreat for quiet rest, study or the enjoyment of the great out doors. For rates write Mountain Rest, Intervale, N. H.

THE BLUE SPRUCE
A paying guest house by the sea
ROCKPORT, MASSACHUSETTS

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and heating; repairs, replacements, remodeling. 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. PARkway 6356-W.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—9-room house, also 12 bungalows; 325 feet of shore frontage, 600 feet east of Bayville Pavilion, near Oyster Bay; reasonable prices. H. B. DEAM, Bayville, Long Island, N. Y.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Hear park concerts, see lake sunset from roomy piazza of moderate sized home; usual conveniences, Kelvinator, range oil, garages, garden. Crystal 1025.

WOLFEBORO, N. H.
FOR RENT—Several desirable estates, cottages and camps in this vicinity. C. W. ESTABROOK, Real Estate, Wolfeboro, N. H.

RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., LEE VILLA, 170 South Pennsylvania Ave.—Central; a step to the beach and steel pier; modern conveniences; bathing privileges; European plan. Margaret Lee Traylor, personal management.

GREENHITHE Woodstock Vermont
A delightful estate, ideal for rest and recreation, moderate rates. Illustrated booklet. WALTER S. MOORE

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., "THE WIGWAM" (26th St.)—Ideal for families; cool, clean, comfortable rooms just off ocean front; good fishing; reservations. MRS. B. M. LAY. Tel. 479.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 17 Chestnut St.—Cheerful, pleasant rooms, single or double; home table; moderate rates; convenient location.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 398 Marlborough Street—To rent, furnished, 2 rooms with private bath, 1 room with private bath, also single room; transients accommodated.

BOSTON—In modern apartment, 1 side-front room; reasonable. MRS. PENDEXTER, 137 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4. COM. 3291.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10—Beautifully furnished outside room; convenient to church; elevator. Comm. 8567. MRS. PARKER.

BOSTON—Light, airy room with view of The Mother Church. Mrs. Crankshaw, 8 Cumberland St. Tel. Ken 9854 before 5 p. m.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church—Single and double room, permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive room overlooking Fenway; 5 minutes from The Mother Church. Tel. Commonwealth 2692.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Avenue—Single and double rooms for permanent or transient; meals if desired. Comm. 4178.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Newly furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; parking facilities. 29 Summit Avenue. Long. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Winchester St.—Quiet rooms for study, permanent or transient; convenient location; also kitchenette room. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home in private family, quiet desirable rooms, delicious food. Aspinwall 8243.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Furnished room, bath, cooking privileges; clean and quiet; 2 mins. B. M. T. Bu. 2-3453. Also small room.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Graystone Lodge, 721 Washington St.—A few rooms now available, $5 up; meals if desired. LON. 8972.

CAPE COD, EAST ORLEANS, MASS.—Furnished rooms for rent by day or week; bath, hot and cold water in new house near bathing beach. B. T. BISHOP, Box 38.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Very desirable, large, homelike room with quiet family; suitable for one or two young gentlemen; cool in summer; conveniently central. Phone 6-2324.

N. Y. C., 155 East 77th St.—Single, double; quiet; near subway station; improvements; moderate rates. Tel. Butterfield 8-6337.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive double and single rooms; ocean view, convenient location, private beach. 225 Humphrey St.

WELLESLEY HILLS SQ. MASS.—Some vacancies in the House on the Hill, rooms with bath also single rooms; meals optional. Tel. Wel. 2306.

ROOMS WANTED

ROOM wanted in private family by gentleman at or near Long Beach or the Rockaways; quiet, convenient for commuting. J. LONG, 47 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED

SEVERAL experienced sales representatives at once to present and secure sponsors for a moral and educational movement of first importance; program is being conducted by largest Jewish daily in the United States; good commission on this exceptional proposition to those who are qualified. Call between 9 and 10:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Jewish Daily Forward, 1 Stuart St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, colored, desire general inside work; capable of giving satisfactory service; reference. Tel. Com. 9566, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, general man, Protestant, 15 years' experience, willing to go anywhere, do anything; best of references; salary no object. M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, married, reliable and experienced, wishes position as chauffeur, caretaker, or gardener's helper. GEORGE BROWN, 146-26 Huxley St., Rosedale, Queens, L. I., N. Y.

COLLEGE student, Princeton, wishes summer employment of any kind; tutor in English, French, history; chauffeur, good driver; prefer Jersey shore. ROBERT BERGEN, 78 Asbury Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

SALESMAN with car desires position; 20 years' experience Boston and New England; executive ability, excellent references. Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 19, any work, handy, one year college. MEYERS, 3523 89th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Havemeyer 9-7813.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman desires work as cook, cleaning or laundress (home or out). MARTHA WELCH, 28 Davenport St., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK—First-class colored, for tea room; will go anywhere, references. Haddingway 3-5727 after 8 o'clock. GRAVES, 494 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

SOUTHERN gentlewoman seeks position, companion, mothering children, doctor's office hostess, children's hotel or store hostess; position trust where moral integrity counts; best qualifications. MRS. T. C., 63 Ashley Ave., Charleston, S. C.

WOMAN desires position as companion, has traveled extensively; free to go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BOATING, bathing, fishing, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; rates $2 per day. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

MAYFAIR HOUSE offers the ideal vacation, fresh and salt water sports, rowboats, excellent food and comforts; limit 16 guests; 5 miles Christian Science church; $15 wk. MRS. J. BANIS, Medomak, Maine.

OCEAN BLUFF, MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Few paying guests by couple, ocean front cottage, bathing, piazzas, home cooking, parking space; rates reasonable. J. A. MORSE, Box 34, Ocean Bluff

SUMMER BOARD (Continued)

RIDGEWOOD LODGE, BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE—Large pleasant rooms, quiet and restful surroundings; beautiful view from all sides; prices reasonable; meals near by. MRS. DAWN B. JEFFERY.

The COLONIAL
KENNEBUNK, MAINE
Rooms for Particular People

THE TAVERN — GRAFTON, VT.
A quaint inn, a village of old-time charm, in the foothills of Vermont; high elevation; 120 miles from Boston. Opens June 17th. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. H. N. DUTTON, Hosts.

SUMMER HOMES

AT beautiful Nahant, Mass., 6-room ocean front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rent reasonable; season or weekly; seen any time. MRS. ADAMS, 73 Bass Point Road, Nahant 336-M.

CAPE COD—Cotuit Highgrounds, attractive 6-room bungalow; golf, tennis, bathing; July $100; Aug. over Labor Day $125.00. H. W. DE VEER; HAN. 0038

FOR RENT, Chocorua, N. H., comfortable and roomy house, near lake; large grounds; garage; wood and ice included in reasonable rental; possession in short notice, offer closes July 5th. Apply to L. D. HAYFORD, Chocorua, N. H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—To let reasonable, COTTAGE of 6 rooms and bath, CAMP of 3 rooms; both have running water, modern plumbing and electric lights. Address Box 254, North Conway, N. H., or telephone West Newton 2296-J (Mass.).

WINDHAM, CONN. — Six furnished rooms, electricity; sell $650; rent season $50; private estate. MRS. FLORENCE HEYWOOD, 24 Vale St., Pawtucket, R. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER
Suite of three well-furnished rooms, bath, kit., elec. refrig., radio, piano, all elec. appli., elevator, jan. service. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 42, Boston; or one room to let permanently.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

GYMNASTICS

PARIS—MISS PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rochereau, 14ème; Swedish educational gymnastic, posture training, folk dancing, eurythmics, swimming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
CHARTERED PATENT AGENTS
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced housekeeping, giving care and attention, musical, traveled, best references, seeks suitable post beginning August. Frau A. HEGEWALDT, An der Alster 52, Hamburg, Germany.

LADY, musical middle aged, well educated, been abroad, experienced household and with children, seeks post housekeeper, mother's help; good references. H. K., Guhrau, Bez/Bresl., Nied, Wallgartenstr. 19, Germany.

SALESMEN WANTED

GERMANY—Salesmen Wanted
PROVISIONS-VERTRETER
bei Bäckern und Eishestellern gut eingeführt, für den Verkauf von Essenzen und Eisartikeln gesucht
A. BRUNNE & CO.
Magdeburg-Cracau, Burchardstr. 12

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—English, French, Spanish taught by MR. P. SYMON W8, Friedrichstr. 81/III. Tel. A2/2521. Also translations done.

STETTIN- Piano Lessons
Thorough instruction
EVA SCHNEIDER
Preussischestr. 4, I.
Gründlicher Klavier-Unterricht

EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksborggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

READY-MADE SUITS *for* BOYS
DIRECT FROM STOCK
SMITH & NIELSEN
First Floor
KOBMAGERGADE 22
Tel. 11.194

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats.
Anne M. Ferdinandsen
St. Mollevej 5 Tel. Amager 5316x

FRANCE

PARIS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
7, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Marceline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Tel. G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2321
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 99/101
Tel. C 7 Spandau 9657
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURED
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

SEE NEXT PAGE

Continental Europe, Africa, Australia

GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

60 SPECIALTY STORES IN ONE

Department Store

KJSRAEL

Berlin C2 ✦ Spandauer Strasse – Königstrasse

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Möbel-Kamerling
N Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbelliner Str.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier- Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassaverkauf auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

Wood and Coal Dealers
EMILIE ARNDT
No. 55. Allensteinerstr. 23
Tel. E. 4 Alexander 4761
Holz u. Kohlenhandlung
Fuhrgeschäft

Pelze — Furs
E. van Eerten
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 487
Kaiserallee 22. Ecke Trautenaustr
KONSERVIERUNGS-ANNAHME

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Goblins

LADIES' OUTFITTER
SPEZIALHAUS FÜR
DAMENKONFEKTION
GEORG MEYER
Schönhauser Allee 81-82
Hochb. Nordring u. Stadtb. Schönh. Allee
Gegründet 1907

Manufacture of
Real AMBER GOODS
Danziger
Bernsteinwaren-Fabrik
Anton Plocek
Berlin W. 8 Unter den Linden 22-23
Grosse Passage, Laden 16
Big Arcade, Shop 16

LINEN DRAPERS
Hesse & Wiebe
Wilhelm Str. 42 B
Ecke Zimmer Str.
Wäsche - Ausstattungen

TAILORS
KURT HÄNEL
MASSCHNEIDEREI
Damen - Herrenmoden
Berlin N. 58, Hagenauerstr. 2
Schriftl. od. mündl. Offerte bereitwilligst

OLD ENGLAND
(L. Bahlsen)
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr. 100 am Bhf. Friedrichstr.
Tel. A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

GARTEN—RESTAURANT
Zelt 2 im Tiergarten
Erstklassige Küche
Täglich Gartenkonzerte

BERLIN—Neu-Babelsberg

CAFÉ WALDHAUS
Albrechts-Theerofen
bei/Neu-Babelsberg
—Angenehmer Aufenthalt—

BRANDENBURG

OFFICE ACCESSORIES
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 61

BRAUNSCHWEIG

CONFECTIONERS
KONDITOREI und CAFE
Bestellgeschäft
OTTO TOLLE
Bohlweg 69. Telefon 1593
Versandaufträge werden ausgeführt

BRESLAU

Ladies' and Girls' Coats
Damen—u. Mädchen—Mäntel
zu Fabrikpreisen
RICHARD KRETSCHMER
Albrechtstr. 7. I. St. neb. Kaffee Vogel
Tel. 59121

GROCERIES
Kolonialwaren - Feinkost
GOTTHOLD UNIVERRICHT
Vorwerckstr. 5 Tel. 27981
Zusendung bereitwilligst

WATCHMAKERS
GEORG WALD
Uhren - Goldwaren - Optik
Kaiserstr. 30/32. Ecke Piasten- und
Tiergartenstr. Tel. 43787

DRESDEN

GOWNS-COATS-COSTUMES
to measure and ready made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moscinsky Str. 3/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider / Mäntel / Kostüme

FRANKFURT a/M.

Department Stores
ALLES SCHÖNE
Alles Neue
in nur guten Qualitäten
finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a.M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

CARPETS and CURTAINS
Spezialhaus
S. Guttmann
Neue Kräme, Nähe Römer
Tel. 22493 English spoken

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 24 77 13, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
HAMBURGER HOF—Room 249
Entrance: Gr. Bleichen 16

GERMANY

HAMBURG (Continued)

Trousseaux—Bedding—Curtains
A. VON HEIN
Grindelallee 137 Ecke Sedanstr
Tel. H 1 Hansa 7908
Aussteuerartikel - Betten - Gardinen
Bettfedern und Daunen - Herrenartikel
Damenwäsche und Strümpfe

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LÖHNER'S.
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 112
Tel. B 8 2388 and B 8 2446
Linen by weight, also ironed

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFERTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

LINGERIE
WILH. E. WILD
Neuerwall 50
SPEZIALHAUS
FÜR DAMENWÄSCHE
Taschentücher. Decken usw.

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 (near Dammtor)
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

HAIRDRESSERS
Parfümerie Rosenmaier
Prisier - Baderäume für Damen. Herren
Höhensonne
Mönckebergstr. 3. Klöpperhaus
b/Hauptbahnhof Telef. 33 64 12

Printing Office
GEBRÜDER HOESCH
Brandsende 10-14 Tel. 327901/02
Ausführung aller
Druck- und Buchbindearbeiten
für den Privat- und Geschäftsbedarf

German, English, French Lessons
translations, letters, help with lessons
business letters, also shorthand
own typewriter
Frl. Sophie DEURER, Information Bureau,
The Christian Science Monitor, Hamburg,
Hamburger Hof, Gr. Bleichen 16,
Zimm. 349

HANNOVER

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 24437
KLEIDERSTOFFE
BETTEN WÄSCHE
UNTERZEUGE STRÜMPFE

LEIPZIG

COAL DEALERS

LUDWIGSBURG/WTTBG.

SHOE STORE
SCHUHHAUS C. KAYSER
Inh. Luise Fischer
Ludwigsburg, Wilhelmstr. 10/1.
geg. d. Rathaus

MAGDEBURG

Linens - Cottons - Trousseaux
Peter Georg Palis
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

Bäckerei u. Konditorei
Emil Weber Nachf.
Inh. A. HÖHNE
Brückstr. 11
Friedrichstadt
Tel. 31434
Bakers and Confectioners

MÜNCHEN

HAIRDRESSERS
DAMEN- und HERRENFRISEUR
Dauerwellen, Transformationen
Parfümerien
Franz Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9. Tel. 22923

NÜRNBERG

BLUMEN und ARRANGEMENTS
OSKAR OBST
KÖNIGSTR. 69
Ich bin Mitglied der Fleurop und der Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association

PLAUEN I. V.

Elektrisches Sicherungsmaterial
Spez.: Sicherungspatronen, Passchrauben, Stöpselköpfe
Elektra G.m.b.H.
KARLSTRASSE 6
— *FUSES* —

STETTIN

Kodak-Cameras
Zeiss - Ikon. Voigtländer etc.
Developing and Printing
Photo Kino-Haus Schattke
Luisenstr. 6-7 und Paradeplatz 27 b

IRONMONGERS
ROHDE & SCHULTZE
Hohenzollernstr. 79. Tel. 33575
Eisenwaren, Haus- und Küchengeräte
STAHLSCHRAUBEN — WERKZEUGE

STUTTGART

Oetinger
G.m.b.H.
Das Spezialhaus für
MÄNTEL u. KLEIDER
Königstr. 46, Mittnachtbau
COATS and GOWNS

ZITTAU i. Sa.

FRANZ KNOFEL NACHF.
INH. CURT KRÜGER
ZITTAU
Feinkost • Kolonialwaren • Provisions

FLORISTS
GROSSMANNS GÄRTNEREI
Inh. Erich Hoffmann
Hammerschmiedtstr. 3 Fernruf 3090
Dahlien-, Stauden-, Kakteenspezialkulturen
Topfpflanzen und Bindereien
Für jede Gelegenheit

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13. Phone 22580
PIANOS *RADIO*

ROTTERDAM

THE DRAPERY SHOP
MISS ROEST
W. van Zuylenstraat 1
Household linen. Baby outfits. Gloves, Stockings, Socks, Underwear for every climate and season.

THE HAGUE

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES—COATS—FURS
Lange Voorhout 50 52
The Hague Phone 110613

The Antique Tearoom
117 Noordeinde Tel. 114066
Home-made Pastries, Cakes and Jams.
Genuine Antiques for Sale

ITALY

FLORENCE

Large Steam Laundry and Ironing Establishment
Cesare Bellucci Via Faentina 192
Florence. Telephone 50,001
Grand Priz and Gold Medal, Florence, London, Paris, Brussels.
Chemical Cleaning, Plate and Linen for Hire.

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stones —Suitable for gifts
Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

SILVIO LUTI
Artistic Leather
6 Via Parione
Albums for Photos and Post Cards, Desk Furnishings, Frames, Boxes, Card Cases.
Very Low Prices

PRINTING in English
French, German, in Italian style.
Moderate Prices.
Giuntina, Via del Sole 4.
Tel. 22728

NORWAY

OSLO

HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt. 1 Telephone 46606

SANNERBROENS
BENSINSTATION
Waldemar Thranes gate 86
Is the Service Station for Your Auto.
Come in or call 70222

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to all parts of the world
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. N. 18558

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

PERSSONS
YARNS
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

Children's Home
and Private School
FREUDENBERG
Propr. J. Schaeppi Tel. 296

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

Dainty Fancy Work
Specialty Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt

A Comfortable Sunny Home
High Altitude. Lovely View. Autobus.
MRS RITTER
Sonneggstrasse 1, Wabern, Bern

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLY
Speciality:
Delivery to your house Tel. 23 54
FRUCHTKUCHEN u KUCHENTEIG

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MERCURE
CHOCOLATES
Cailler, Kohler, Lindt, Tobler
BISCUITS: Steuri, Wernli
Home made Cream Caramels
Fox mints—Eisbonbons
Gerber Cheese, Liebig Products
Citrovin, natural lemon juice.

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE-AMTHAUSGASSE
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention.
Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.

Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MATHYS & CO.
Formerly E. BECK-MATHYS
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel. 22.101

J. FORSTER
SPEZIALHAUS FÜR LEUCHTERSCHIRME AUS WOLLE
LAMPSHADES

Parpan
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Large assortment of
Ladies' Knitted Dresses and Jumpers
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
Ladies' UNDERWEAR,
Stockings and Gloves
High-Class Goods

Speciality House
for all Toilet Requisites
and Beauty Products
GRAND PARFUMERIE
"MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
TEL. 34.939 I. SALZMANN

SILKS—VELVETS
SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern
Theaterplatz 13

Couture de Premier Ordre
HIGH-CLASS
DRESSMAKING
Madame R. Scheidegger-Mosimann
Rue de l'Hopital 3. Tel. 28.121

Flower Shop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23,405

KARL RIESTERER
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes—Repairs

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

OSCAR FÄH
Neuengasse 30
Frames all your pictures and mirrors

BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 RUE DU MONT BLANC

FINAZ
CONFECTIONERY—ICE CREAM
6 Rue Bonivard (Beside the English Church)—Tel. 28,333

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a speciality.
17 Cours de Rive. Tel. 44.503

TAXIS-ACCELERES
et
VOITURES LOCATION
Garage Hoffer
73 Bd. de la Cluse Tel. 44.333

PHOTO-FUSTERIE
E. HOFMANN, *Photographer*
7 Place de la Fusterie
ALL SUPPLIES FOR PHOTO AND KINO STUDIO

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

BANQUE POPULAIRE
GENEVOISE
Place de Hollande
All kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions.

PELLET-PUTHOD
8 Rue Cornavin
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard *English Spoken*
Beside the English Church Tel. 24.370

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 48.318

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY
MAISON BUJARD
F. RIEKER Succ. Grand Rue 37
Fine Chocolates and Candies
Afternoon Tea

LAITERIE "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S. A., 23 Rue Kleberg

GROCERY STORE
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
Louis Petit
42 Rue de St. Jean
Orders delivered Tel. 26.990

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
FOR TRAVELLING
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S. A.
60 Rue du Rhone Tel. 51.102

INTERLAKEN

ART SHOP
G. WÄCKERLIN Centralplatz
SOUVENIRS STATIONERY
ETCHINGS OBJECTS OF ART

LAUSANNE

COAL—WOOD—GAZOIL
Special Summer Prices
Pache & Ruchonnet
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens: Depot de commande: Magasin Caprez, Place St. Francois
Pully: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Av. du Tirage

Fred Schlatter
COUTURE PREMIER ORDRE
8 GROTTE 8 Tel. 27.842

PAPIERS PEINTS MAETRIA TENTURES MURALES
Papiers Peints
Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
Rue St. Pierre 2
(Haut Rue de Bourg)

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT
Confection pour Dames
Robes, Manteaux, Costumes, Blouses
Articles tricotés, Bas
AUX GALERIES HALDIMAND
E. Gutherz-Herzog
13 Rue Haldimand Tel. 24.958

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Maillettaz S.A.

NEUCHATEL

SALON DE MODES
MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
Beautiful Selections of Hats
Rue du Seyon 3, first floor
Tel. 18.15

ST. GALLEN

CARPETS
LINOLEUM
COVERS
E. Kretz
POSTSTR. 17 ST. GALLEN
Large assortments

THUN

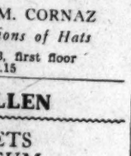
BOOKS
are awaiting you at the
BOOK SHOP
W. Krebser & Co.

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

F. SCHEIM
Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

VEVEY

Antiques
Silver and Gold Articles



C. DICK, S.A.
Tel. 133. 2 Rue du Centre
Fabrication *Repairs*

ZÄZIWIL I. E.

Lines Berne-Langnau Lucerne
Ausflüge Weekend-Holidays
"IM WEISSEN RÖSSLI"
Pensionpreis 5.50 - 6.- Tel. 4
FAMILIE KUNZI
Apply for booklet.

ZURICH (Continued)

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20 Zurich 7
Wool for every need, thread, Hosiery, Gloves, Novelties, Ties. Large assortment of Babe articles.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE

C. Zellweger & Cie
Drapery Novelties
Tel. 32.624

GRIEDER
SILKS
SILK GOODS
WOOLLENS
Smart Ladies' Tailors
Grieder & Co.
Lucerne ZURICH St. Moritz

TENNIS and GOLF
E. Dengler Sport
Rämistrasse 3, Zurich b. Bellevue
Tel. 21.836

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and
Fine Colour Printers
13 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4004, Cape Town, Box 868

FLATS TO LET
WINCHESTER MANSIONS
CAPE TOWN
Beach Road, Sea Point. Ideal situation, comfortable and up-to-date. Constant hot water, central heating, near tram and busses. Apply Herbert Penny Limited, 45, St. George's St., Cape Town. Phone 6025

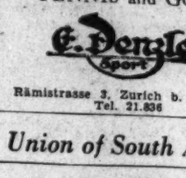
A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor mades
to measure.
16 Church Street Telephone 360 Cen

House, Farm and
Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of
Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine
and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St George's Street Tel. Cen 5555
The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

DURBAN



OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
HOME FURNISHERS
513-515 WEST ST. Ph. 3299 Central

HENWOODS
CENTRAL WEST ST.
for All
House Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. West Street. Telephone 2325

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3001

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
and 3 Anglo-African House Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 ALIWAL ST.
Phone 3236.
Tel.: Add.: Smithbat

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017. 256 Stamford Hill Road

Model Steam Laundry
The Queens Bridge
P. O. Umgani. Phone. Dbn. Nth. 180

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs
Speciality 557 West Street Phone 847.

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 4191

JOHANNESBURG

W. J. Baker & Co. Ltd.
The Leading Tailors
Where prices are low and quality high.
Outfitting Dept. at 72 Market St.
Mossley Bldgs., Opp. G. P. O. President Street and branches.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Ward & Salmons
For value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and Presidents Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phones 7491/3
ALSO AT
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON, and BENONI

HAMILTONS
for
Men's Cardigans, Pullovers
Overcoats—Latest Styles—
Winter Underwear
Harvard Bldgs., cor. Pritchard and Joubert Streets
Also at
Standard Bldgs., 65a Market Street

Fanny Farmer's
Tea Rooms
High Class
Confectioners

"Fanny"

Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness Cakes, pastries, teas, lunches and dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
134 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 2560

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

NEW-YORK
STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
36 Sydney Rd., Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

Virginia Milk Farm
For Better Milk
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein Phone Turf 377

DORIN
French Milliners
Phone Cent. 56. 100 Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co. Ltd., Maritzburg
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie
Choice Millinery, Footwear, Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters and Hatters.
P. O. BOX 152 MARITZBURG

SOWDENS
SERVICE DEPT.
Expert Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's Suits Cleaned 3/9
P. O. BOX 177 MARITZBURG

READ MORE BOOKS
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Specialists in
Legal Stationery
Printers and Booksellers
227 CHURCH STREET
Phone 3189

ROODEPOORT

The MODEL PRINTING CO.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work our Speciality
P. O. BOX 209 TELEPHONE 108

VEREENIGING

Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
RESIDENTIAL
CENTRALLY SITUATED: BED AND BREAKFAST FROM 3/-
GARAGE SERVICE CONTINUOUS
HINDLEY STREET, TELEPHONE C594

THE
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO.
OF AUS. LTD.
Fire - Marine - Motors - General
38 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr B G Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

Building Contractor
R. CLEMENTS
"CRAIGNEUK," Water St. East,
SOUTH BRISBANE
Estimates given for Building, Alterations and Additions. Workmanship Guaranteed

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE (Continued)

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's)
Queen Street (Old Town Hall)
Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B-2608

QUEENSLANDERS
Place your insurance with
British Traders'
Insurance Company Ltd.
Equitable Life Bldgs., Queen St.
A. FRANK ISLEY, *Manager*
BRISBANE

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman
and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

F. TRITTON Ltd.
House Furnishers
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service 68 ELIZABETH ST.
Next Johnson's Sports Depot, Queen St.
Victory Chambers, opp. Anzac Square, Adelaide Street Phone B5457

FROCKS Made to ORDER from 21/-
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL
CUT AND TACKED
MRS. J. H. SCOTT
5 Brisbane Arcade, Brisbane Phone B5650

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

Gouge
PTY. LTD
THE ORIGINAL
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

HAIRDRESSING

All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent
Capitol House, Swanston St.
Melbourne, C 1 Tel. 3061

W. M. RICHARDS

Footwear Specialists
Ladies & Gentlemen
See our windows
117 ELIZABETH ST. (next McEwens) Cent 1038

Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GOTAL MOVITZ
New York and Continental Experience
Suits and Costumes From £5.5.0
4 Floor CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB. F. 2211

Music
PHYLLIS M. ALLINSON
Mus. Bac.
Teacher of Pianoforte, Harmony, Counterpoint, Staff
University Conservatorium.
MAYROSE CRESCENT, Brighton East, S. 6
Phone X-1976 At Glen's, Collins St.

MERLE'S
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St. C1 Tel. F4461
also at Carmel, California

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD
THRIF-T-SERVICE
Phone U 9966 26 HOWSON ST. MALVERN, S. E. 4

THE STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
THE STANDARD INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
FIRE AND GENERAL
Established over 50 Years
Branches in All States.
Victorian Branch
Beaufort House
55-57 William Street
Tel. C. 2001, 2002

THE AUSTRALIAN
WOMAN'S WORLD
Australia's leading magazine for home-loving women.
Price 6d At all Newsagents
Woman's World, 358 Collins St. Melb. C. 1.

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak, S.E. 2
Electrical Appliances Stocked
Westinghouse Electrical Cost Obtainable Here

BEAUREPAIRE
TYRE SERVICE LTD.
PETROL, TYRES
BATTERIES, OIL
FREE SERVICE
OPP. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, 312 ST. KILDA RD. N.3
325 LATROBE ST. AND BALLARAT, GEELONG, BENDIGO

CITY LAUNDRY
SUPPLY CLEAN OFFICE TOWELS
LAUNDER OVERALLS and COATS, in fact, anything washable.
Austral Clean Towel Service
588 Flinders Lane, Melb. WIN. 6620

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4
Tel. L. 1998

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to (MINA MOORE)
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia, New Zealand

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL AND WELCH

FASHION SPECIALISTS

whose Garments always have the Hall Mark of Individuality!

FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE

EST. 1887

SPORTSWEAR FEATURED BY

INCLEY

PHONE C 3088

are worn by the leading sportswomen of Australasia

183-187 COLLINS ST.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON

LOUIS PELTIER

CREATOR

GOWNS, COSTUMES
HATS, SPORTSWEAR

Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE, C1 Tel. F 3116 and F 3117

Tel. Win. 1387

Painting and Decorating

D. L. DEXTER & SON

14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED (MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. USED IF DESIRED.

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bond Millinery Salon
(corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998

The Wentworth

Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960

COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for
Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30.

Seeds and Plants
Gill & Searle Pty. Ltd.
SUPPLY
Everything for Your Garden
Catalogue Post Free
WE SPECIALISE IN BOX GROWN SEEDLINGS and SHRUBS
73 ELIZABETH STREET
Melbourne C1 Tels. F3645 (2 lines)

RONALDS CENTRAL Pty. Ltd.
Please note new address
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Central
"To help to Cheer and to make glad."

INSURE with
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL.
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage.
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
Agent, Miss F. JOBSON
Ring Fcray 949
19 Hope Street, Spottswood

Book Lovers
Book Shop & Library
For all your reading requirements, Gifts, Stationery, etc.
239 Collins St., Melb. Phone F2261

Y Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups, Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery.
ELIZABETH HOUSE Cent. 6449
340 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

PUBLICITY PRESS Pty. Ltd.
Commercial and General Printers
10 Victoria Street, Brunswick
Telephone QP F 8387

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora Olinda Falls Road 1 Minute Main Road
Mount Dandenong
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

For Field Glasses, Barometers, Wall Thermometers, and all Optical accessories consult
Walter & Bowker
OPTICIANS
Phone F. 4498
115 Elizabeth St., Melbourne

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

FURNISHINGS

CRAIG'S

Craig's Furnishings Departments specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
Craig, Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

THE WATTLE

FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

georgette Pty. Ltd.
ANNOUNCES A NEW....
smart cash department
HATS *from* 1Guinea.
FROCKS " 3Guineas
266
HARRINGTON'S Bldgs. COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE Tel. C6722

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS
POSTUM

256 Toorak Rd., 8th Yarra
Tel. Win. 2345 WE DELIVER FREE

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW STREET
ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel. L 2510

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service

In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

DIC
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES CANDIES AND NOVELTIES
755A COLOMBO STREET

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application.
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

IAN BANKS
MEN'S OUTFITTER
GOUGH'S BLDG., 268 HIGH ST.
CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

YOUR BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
Consult G. W. BENNETT
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
WOODCHESTER AVE. Phone or call
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
PLANS PREPARED. ESTIMATES FREE.

WELLINGTON

The Reid Jones Shoe Co Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The I & G Building
Lambton Quay Phone 42.597

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington Phone 42.593

Daily Features

All Nature

Spittle Bug

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM spring to fall, trampers of field and meadow may find a patch of grass covered with small masses of froth. "That's snake spittle," someone may insist, for that is the information traditionally given in answer to all questions as to the origin of this collection of small bubbles. The answer satisfies only temporarily, for one day we notice it on tall bushes and on the lower leaves of trees.

But ask cranberry farmers and blueberry raisers. They have been curious enough to find out just what sort of insect does so much damage to their crops. Probing down through the bubbly mass, they come upon a tiny green insect—sometimes two or three of them—concealed by the moist covering.

These little creatures represent the early stages of cicadalike leafhoppers or frog-hoppers. They are squat and slant faced at this stage, and are from one-tenth to one-fourth of an inch in length. Inasmuch as they have no wings, their only protection from birds and other creatures which might prey on them is the viscid fluid expelled from their bodies.

The adults are slightly larger, and some are brightly colored. The kind that frequents cranberry bogs and blueberry lots is mostly black with two yellow stripes on the head, one on the thorax, and two oblique ones on the base of the outer wings. A species frequenting pine trees is shiny black with a yellow head. A variety that attacks grape vines is light brown and ashy dotted with black. All are more or less flat as adults, and capable of jumping like grasshoppers.

When the youngster is removed from its frothy covering, it may surprise one at the speed with which it can climb to a new post. Occasional stops are made en route to pierce the stem in order to obtain juices. When it finally stops, it clasps the stem tightly with all six legs and exudes enough liquid to cover the body and fill in the spaces between the legs and the stem. Then it proceeds to whip the viscid mass into what looks like a dab of beaten whites of eggs.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

The following "vacation vocations" have been furnished as a starter by young readers in New England:

Guiding Motorists

Establishing myself each morning at the outskirts of our city, I displayed this sign: "Expert guide through historic Boston, or to any point in the city." Many tourists were glad to pay for such guidance.
Leslie J.

Mother's Helper

An enjoyable way for a girl to keep occupied during the vacation months, and at the same time earn something, is to take care of children in the neighborhood. Many mothers are looking for reliable girls who will supervise their children's play, see that they have the proper rest periods, or stay with them for a few hours in the afternoon or evening while the family is out. This work is not only fun for the girl who loves little folks, but it should prove a valuable experience when she later works with children in the Sunday school, or has a family of her own.
May V.

Shoe Repair Service

After making arrangements with a local repair shop for a commission on all business brought in, I canvassed the neighborhood for shoes that needed attention. It was surprising to find how many persons had neglected to take the shoes to the repair shop, and they were glad to have this service.
Roland M.

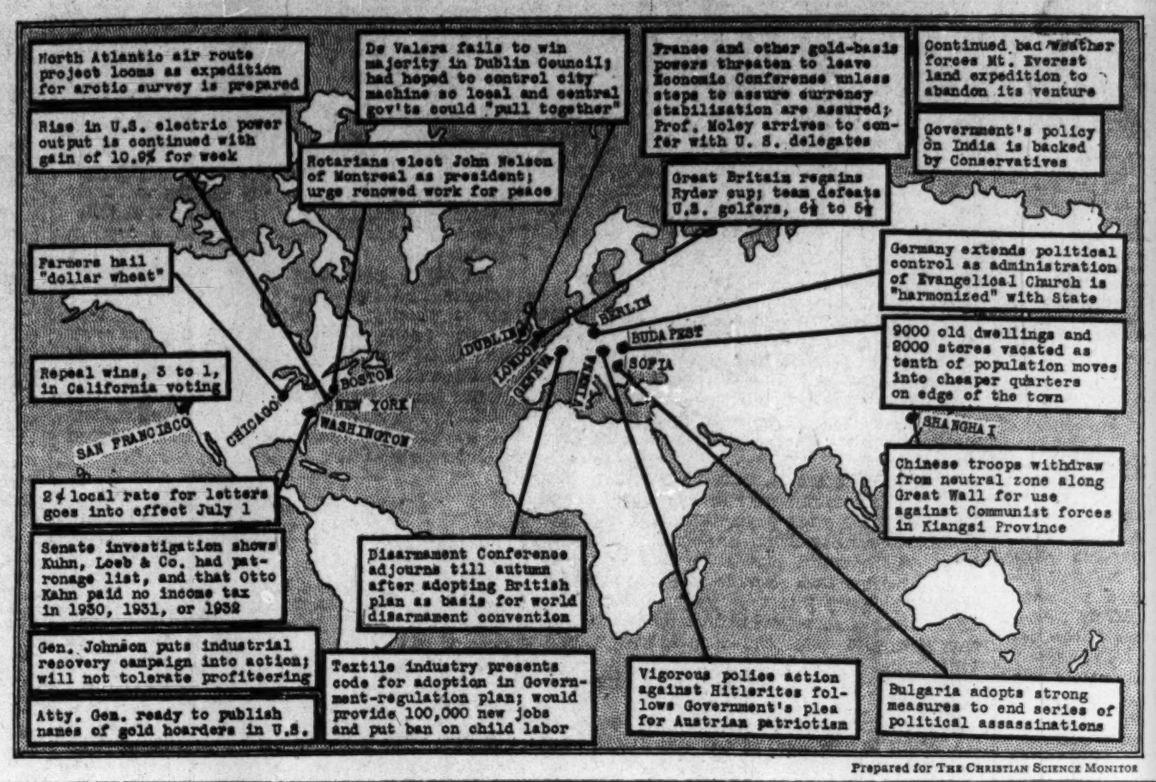
In the Strawberry Bed

Lacking a part of the money needed in order to attend camp, I consulted some neighbors, several of whom had large strawberry beds. Each year new plant growths appear in a strawberry bed, and either the old plants must be taken up and the new ones allowed to grow, or the new ones must be transplanted. I offered to do this work; and as there were many more plants than the neighbors could use, they gave them to me. With little effort I sold these plants, and thus obtained the money needed for camp.
V. M.

Illuminated Numbers

Securing a can of luminous paint, I went from door to door offering to repaint the house numbers so that they might be seen at night. The profits on a small can of such paint were thus rather large, and I found other such work inside the house, repainting light switches, door bells, etc.
Richard W.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

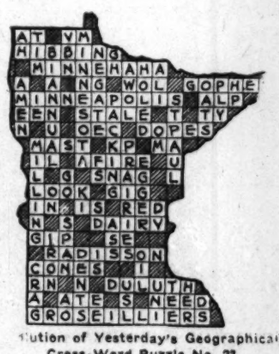
The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

114

I don't know as any of
the monied men of our
country are going to
get off anywhere near
as light this year as
they have been before
in previous years as
to their income taxes.
Having corrected some of
the loopholes, the practice of the rich of charging off capital losses has been stopped by Congress at the last session

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).



Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 23.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SOME of the commonest faults of thought and work are those which come from thinking too poorly of our own lives and of that which must rightly be demanded of us.
—BISHOP PAGET

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *u* as in *urn*, second *a* as in *chaotic*, *u* as in *circus*).

Moses—*Mo'-zez*, not *Mo'-zus*.

Zebedee—*Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in *create*).

Shouldest—Two syllables.

Nathanael — *Na-than'-ay-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, third as in *chaotic*, *e* short); not *Nuh-than'-yel*.

Judaism — Three syllables, *Joo'-day-izm* (*oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *i* short); not *Joo'-dizm*.

Ritual, ritualism — The effort to sound *tu* (long *u*), rather than *choo*, is recommended.

Paschal — *Pas'-kal* (first *a* short, second clipped as in *account*). From Hebrew *pasakh*, "to pass over."

Horeb—The *o* is long, *Ho'-reb*.

"Hyssop" (Ex. 12:22) — There is little doubt that the hyssop was a rock plant (cf. I Kings 4:33) that had a number of "straight, slender, leafy stalks, with small heads," growing from a single root, and would be suitable for the purpose of a "sprinkling brush." It has been identified as *Origanum maru*, a species of marjoram.

"The blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean (H 9:13)—In Lev. 16:11-16 it is directed that the blood of a bullock was to be a sin-offering or atonement for Aaron, and that of a goat, for the people; while in Numbers 19:17-18 the "ashes of the burnt heifer" are specified as a "purification for sin." Special stress is laid on the fact that the heifer must be "without spot, wherein is no blemish" (Num. 19:2). Compare Heb. 9:14.

"Minister . . . servant" (Mark 10: 43-44) — The Greek word *diakonos*, rendered "minister," is more literally "servant" or "attendant," while *doulos*, translated "servant," is really a stronger word—"bond servant" or "slave." Hence we can translate literally: "Whoever would be great among you shall be your servant, and whoever would be first among you shall be the slave of all."

"With desire I have desired" (Luke 22:15)—The repetition of the word gives emphasis as in the Hebrew idiom—"he shall surely live," literally "living, he shall live" (Ezekiel 3:21). Compare: "I have heartily desired" (Margin of the Revised Version).

"The new testament in my blood" (Luke 22:20) — The word rendered "testament" can also be translated "covenant." Compare the Jewish idea that a covenant should be ratified by the shedding of blood, as in Ex. 24:6, 8. See also Mark 14:24.

"200 cubits" (John 21:8)—A cubit (Greek *pechus*, "forearm") was approximately 18 inches, supposed to be the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. (Walls were easily and rapidly measured by placing the elbow tip at the mark of the middle finger.) Hence 200 cubits may be taken as 100 yards.

"Come and dine" (John 21:12) — More literally, "come and breakfast." "The meal indicated is not the principal meal of the day (*deipnon*), which was taken in the afternoon, but the morning meal (*ariston*) or breakfast" (Plummer: "John": p. 371).

"Teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe" (Matt. 28:19, 20) — In the first instance, "teach" (*matheteusate*) means literally "to make disciples of"; in the second, "teaching" (*didaskontes*) represents the regular Greek word for "teaching." Hence Goodspeed, Moffatt, and Weymouth have: "Make disciples . . . and teach."

"Ye do shew the Lord's death" (I Cor. 11:26) — The word rendered "shew" means literally "announce, proclaim publicly, publish." (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," p. 330.)

"He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body" (I Cor. 11:29)—The words rendered "unworthily" and "Lord's" are not found in the best manuscripts of the New Testament, such as the Sinaitic, Vatican, Alexandrian, and so are omitted by the Revised Version, Moffatt, and others.

The Greek word *krima*, translated "damnation," is literally "judgment" or "sentence." Further, the verb rendered "discern" (*diakrinein*) is the regular Greek word for "discriminate" and might well be translated "evaluate." It is significant that the same Greek verb is used in verse 31: "If we would judge (*diakrinein* — "evaluate") ourselves, we should not be judged (*krinein*) of God." Hence, Weymouth translates verse 29 as follows: "For anyone who eats and drinks, eats and drinks judgment to himself, if he fails to estimate the body aright"; and Moffatt: "He who eats and drinks without a proper sense of the Body, eats and drinks to his own condemnation." (Compare also Revised Version.)

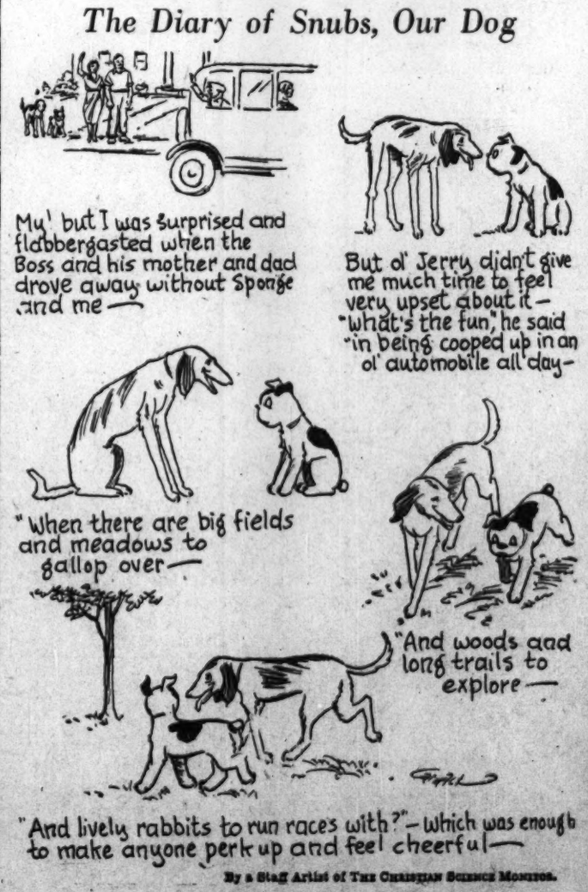
"Nisan" — Pronounce it *Ni'-san* (long *i*, short *a*). This month, the first of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, was originally called "Abib" (Ex. 13:4) because it was the time of the green "ears of grain" (Hebrew —*abib*), corresponding roughly to our April. After the Exile, it received the name Nisan (Neh. 2:1), a name borrowed from the Babylonians. It was in this month that the feast of the Passover occurred, beginning on the fourteenth day of the month and lasting for seven days (Ezek. 45:21).

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" (Matt. 19:24)—As is well known, Jesus ordinarily spoke Aramaic; and it is interesting to note that in modern Aramaic (also known as Syriac) the word *gamla* means either "rope or cable" or "camel." Hence, "it is easier for a rope to enter the eye of a needle" may well be the correct translation (see G. M. Lamsa: "My Neighbor Jesus," p. 62).

This suggestion, which was favored by Calvin and others, is supported by the fact that in Greek the words for "rope" (*kamilon*) and for "camel" (*kamelon*) are so similar that an early copyist might easily have mistaken the one for the other. Indeed, *kamilon* ("rope") is actually found in several manuscripts, though not the most important ones.

The foregoing is offered with full knowledge of the popular belief that "the eye of a needle" was "a small door fixed in a gate and opened after dark. To pass through, the camel must be unloaded. Hence the difficulty of the rich man" ("Companion Bible," p. 1352). Compare Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible," p. 110: "The present writer agrees with Post that the gate called the 'needle's eye' is a fabrication."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Worth Knowing

BY MEANS OF A NEW MACHINE IN LONDON'S SUBWAY SYSTEM, PASSENGERS ARE ABLE TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT TRAINS. BY DIALING THEY CAN FIND OUT FOR THEMSELVES THE LOCATION OF DIFFERENT POINTS, THE FARE, ETC.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Johann Sebastian Bach—the musical genius, was at one time a tuner of pianos.

Washington Monument—visitors often exceed 10,000 in a single day.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN, Conductor
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Ave. and 138th St.
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. Steinway Piano
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

BOSTON

HOLLIS NEXT MON. 1 WEEK
Seats Now Selling
Original Broadcasting Stars in Person
LULA VOLLMER'S 3 Act Comedy
MOONSHINE and HONEYSUCKLE
NIGHTS: 25c, 50c, 75c $1.00 Four Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 25c, 50c, 75c

SYMPHONY HALL
CLOSING NIGHT
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor

NEW ENGLAND PREMIERE—BEGINNING MONDAY
RARE AUTHENTIC FILM OF CALIFORNIA'S OFFICIAL LION HUNTER, JAY BRUCE, CAPTURING
A JOY FOR THE CHILDREN
"COUGAR"
Jay Bruce and his dog Ralinger appearing in person Mon., Tues., Wed.
NATURAL JUNGLE SOUND
Fine Arts
STATE THEATRE BLDG.
Mass. Ave. at Norway St.
LAST 2 DAYS
"MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM"
DAILY PRICES—1 to 3, 25c—3 to 6, 35c—After 6, 50c

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

MR. AND MRS. G——, an elderly couple living in Clover Creek and occupying the same dwelling for 20 years, were unselfishly caring for their two granddaughters when their house was burned to the ground. There was no insurance and nothing to salvage.

Neighbors took them in and began planning a way to help the couple to rebuild. During the many years these people had lived in this spot they had performed many kind deeds, so now their friends and acquaintances were eager to help them in their time of need.

It was decided to hold a large party in the community Grange Hall. Tickets to the party were sold and a large portion of the community attended. It was a happy affair. The hall was donated, musicians offered their services to provide music for dancing, and refreshments were given.

Lumber to build a new home was bought with the money from the ticket sale, and men in the neighborhood offered to help build the new house.

Long ago one wrote, "Cast thy bread upon the waters." This amazed couple little thought when they were giving so freely of the bread of human kindness, that they would find it again in such abundance!

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
Try Our Special
60c Table d'Hôte Dinner
Served 5 to 9 P. M.
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS . . . 40c to 75c
SUNDAY DINNERS . . . . . 50c to $1.00
A la Carte Service—Music
Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Daily Specials 25c to 40c
Sidewalk Café Now Open

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Burdwood Manor
Marblehead, Mass.
Corner Ocean Street and Atlantic Avenue
A delightful stopping place on the road to Marblehead Neck. Handy to bathing, boating, golf and yacht races. Finest and most comfortable rooms with private bath, obtainable at reasonable rates.
Lunches—teas—dinners—parties
Telephone Marblehead 977

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Special for Sunday
Chicken, Steak or Lobster Dinner $1.00
GRAYSTONE LODGE
721 WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLINE
For Reservations—Mrs. Lucas, Lon. 8972

Amusements

BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Challenge to Internationalists

EVERY lover of peace, every man or woman who hopes for a greater recognition of the essential brotherhood of man, is being freshly challenged by events to reassess his hope. And to reëxamine the world situation with a view to finding the most likely means for realizing that hope. Happenings of the last fortnight have thrown into sharp relief certain aspects of the conflict between nationalism and internationalism which had not been clear.

The division of opinion between the United States and the rest of the world over currency stabilization is one of these events. Others are the statements of thinkers which have been giving to nationalism an economic philosophy much more worthy of consideration than the old protectionist theories or the newer forms of racial exclusiveness. Within the week three eminent thinkers have put forward several reasons why early international economic cooperation is unlikely to be attained—reasons which merit careful examination.

Mr. John Maynard Keynes, noted British economist, writing in the Yale Review, almost forswears his free trade birthright and almost makes a case for national self-sufficiency. He questions the peacemaking effect of economic internationalism:

> It does not now seem obvious that a great concentration of national effort on the capture of foreign trade, that the penetration of a country's economic structure by the resources and the influence of foreign capitalists, and that a close dependence of our own economic life on the fluctuating economic policies of foreign countries are safeguards and assurances of international peace.

And he adds:

> I sympathize, therefore, with those who would minimize, rather than with those who would maximize economic entanglement among nations. Ideas, knowledge, science, hospitality, travel—these are the things which should of their nature be international.

Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, addressing himself particularly to Americans, says competitive interests render international coöperation impossible:

> The big industrial nations are equipped to make the same things in quantities far in excess of any buying power which can be created by the quantities and kinds of raw materials the world is equipped to produce. No possible way exists to cure the condition through international measures except a return to laissez-faire and the slow and destructive survival of the fittest in an era of fierce international competition. . . The only way we can maintain and increase our present exports is by increasing imports of manufactured goods which will, in the main, directly compete with established home industries.

Norman Thomas, recent Socialist candidate for President of the United States, speaking at the New England Institute of International Relations, argued that governmental control of national economic machinery such as has been established in varying modes in Russia, Italy, Germany, and attempted in America, renders economics more nationalistic than ever. Trade between countries becomes less a question of individual enterprise and more a matter of political policy, although chaotic individual control may be more damaging than enlightened national control.

These views deserve the most serious consideration of all who believe that international economic coöperation will benefit mankind. They go far beyond the usual arguments of national selfishness or provincial dislike of "furriners." It would be especially useful to examine the validity of Mr. Keynes's doubt as to the peacemaking utility of international trade. Some of Britain's recent experience with ungrateful sections of the Empire and America's present feeling about German and Chilean loans lend force to his argument.

And certainly America is today beginning to recognize the weight of Dean Donham's statement that exports will have to be paid for in imports. The difficulty of taking payment on war debts has pretty well demonstrated the same rule. Moreover, the force of Mr. Thomas's point about nationalized control is evident.

Yet Mr. Thomas went on to say that the logic of national control led straight to international control, and an allocation of production and consumption of some commodities at least, after the manner worked out by the Allies in the World War. This is the present French contention at London. And the steps now being taken for an international agreement for control of wheat is a definite advance in that direction. Certainly national control of production should make it more feasible for nations to fulfill an agreement, once agreement was reached.

Right there is the real difficulty. Whether there should be much or little trade between nations depends largely upon the spirit in which it is carried on. It may be that men are not today free enough from hatred and selfishness to do business usefully across national borders. It may be that means of communication which make distant nations neighbors have developed faster than has mankind's sense of neighborliness. But it should be recognized that the limitations on international trade are imposed only by failures of human vision, not by economic law. The advantages of specialization and of an international division of labor have been made potentially greater than ever by improvements in transportation.

And whether there be little or much international commerce, there will be need of cooperative effort and of good will. Even Mr. Keynes has not explained how the export of capital can be stopped. And there will always be the necessity for exchanges of commodities not produced in certain countries. Even should self-sufficiency be widely attempted, there will be need for nations to deal as brothers.

Whatever scope of trade may be immediately most expedient, there should be a continuing effort to civilize the nations to the point that they may enjoy the full advantages internationally of exchanges which are so valuable intranationally. For it is fundamentally true of nations as it is of men that they develop greatest usefulness and prosperity when they abandon the purpose of serving themselves alone.

Mr. Kahn Changes His Mind

TIMES change. So do opinions. This is one of the clearest impressions to be gained from Mr. Otto H. Kahn's testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Another fairly clear impression is that those who have been demanding income tax reformation have not been making a noise for mere noise's sake.

Mr. Kahn, it seems, is a rather disarming witness. Many a financier in recent years, and many an income tax payer now enjoying comfortable obscurity, have preferred not to pay taxes which could legally be avoided. Very humanly, they took steps to preserve their incomes as nearly intact as possible. Mr. Kahn made a sale of securities at the end of 1930 to a daughter, who reassigned them in March, 1931. This transaction, whatever the motive, established a loss which could be figured against his income.

That seems to have been within the law, so Mr. Kahn is now able to see and assert what many are asserting—that the income tax law as it now stands is "bad." Not only, however, because it provides the means for people in some measure at least to defeat its purpose. Mr. Kahn has very usefully pointed out that the selling of securities, which is encouraged by the profit-loss clause of the present federal income tax law, tends to create an annual artificial depression in the security market.

Of course, this condemnation of the income tax loopholes sounds somewhat less convincing from the witness stand than from the reformer's platform. Nevertheless it will serve well the cause of income tax revision.

Another interesting part of this banker's testimony was that in which he expressed his views on current economic developments. He felt the time was ripe for change. Indeed he appeared to favor governmental supervision over money, currency and credit, and even went so far as to say, "Maybe the new deal is wholly right and can stand as it is."

His opinion on this, as on the income tax law, is a sign of the times. Because of his position, Mr. Kahn would seem to belong in that category of citizens called conservative. Some statements made by him in August, 1931, confirm this estimate. He said then:

> The economic collapse . . . is not traceable to capitalism. . . . In assessing responsibility it should be remembered that capital as it has been in operation for some time has been by no means undiluted. It is a debatable question to what extent governmental action in most countries . . . through interference with the natural workings of economics has had a share in responsibility.

Well, Mr. Kahn is not the only one who has shown a willingness to change his mind. His expression of such views is an arresting index of what has happened in economic thought. When enough people change their thinking—or just do a little—about the abuses on which legality has too often put a stamp of approval, that stamp will be removed.

July 4, 1933

IF JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, were to return for the one hundred and fifty-seventh celebration of Independence Day, how far would he find his hopes for a fitting commemoration of the birth of the nation realized on the Fourth of July, 1933?

"I am apt to believe," he wrote in a letter to Mrs. Adams, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

Part of his prophecy he would find fulfilled. Of shows, games and sports there will be no lack. If he parked his oxcart and hopped into a sport runabout for a spin out to the country club, he could keep busy dodging golf balls from dawn to dusk. But would he find the day being "solemnized"? If he went to the baseball park for the holiday "doubleheader" and saw "Babe" Ruth knock a couple of home runs, could he consider that the "Babe" was participating in a festival of deliverance?

About the only parade he would see would be miles of motors laid end to end on This and That Boulevard. If he built a bonfire he would probably be arrested for violating a city ordinance, and if he carried a gun a policeman would rightly ask him for his permit.

If he went out on the clubhouse veranda and suggested reading the Declaration of Independence, someone would be sure to ask, "Who's the funny old party?" He couldn't find an old-fashioned Fourth of July orator in a day's journey, unless he stopped in at the roadhouse and tuned in on the radio.

Yet could he conclude that no one was longer interested in "the great anniversary festival" which he foresaw! Different times, different expressions. The American Revolution which gave birth to the nation he loved must now share its significance with the mighty revolutions which have occurred in communication, transportation and human living in the nation's century-and-a-half span.

President Adams might not hear much said about the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers, but he would find the spirit of independent nationalism still strong enough even to suit him. He might wonder how and why so many amendments got attached to the Constitution, but he would see that its fundamentals had served well, and perhaps recall that growth is the law of progress. Some of his contemporaries who helped frame the document might even be surprised that it had survived so long. If he found a volume of the Congressional Record setting forth the acts of the Roosevelt Administration in the last hundred days, he would doubtless become so absorbed in it that he would himself forget to "celebrate the Fourth." One might covet hearing his comments.

And if he caught sight of today's newspaper reports of the London Economic Conference, could anything keep an Adams from sailing—or flying—instanter to the conference table where nationalism seeks the formula of independence and interdependence in a modern world?

Might he not conclude that the founding fathers had laid well the foundations of a nation which in 157 years could establish itself so firmly as to keep its feet amid a world crisis and to be regarded as a leader in the family of nations? And might he not feel all the more deeply that a recognition of the solidity of this building warrants a touch of solemnity, even of grateful reverence, in the celebration of Independence Day?

Classes Without Classes

IT HAS been not altogether unjustly remarked that the educational ladder in Britain bears a strong resemblance to a greasy pole; it is easier to fall off than to climb. And it is often forgotten that education, though it is relied on to unite nations, may sometimes be so turned as to set up barriers between classes.

Doubtless Mr. H. S. M. Brangham had this thought in mind when, at the recent annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Hastings, he declared that Britain's educational problems would never be solved until the children of members of Parliament, county councilors, captains of industry and manual workers were educated side by side in the same properly equipped primary schools, thus establishing on the eastern shores of the Atlantic an educational democracy similar to that already existing on the western.

Mr. Brangham's suggestion is radical; and it goes down to the roots of the matter not so much to water them as to pull them up. It is hardly desirable at this advanced stage of development to abandon the whole régime and traditions of the ancient British system of public schools—or what in America would be called private schools—merely because only a comparatively small number of children can enjoy the privileges of that system. Nevertheless, there is a fundamental of social justice in Mr. Brangham's proposal that ought not to be ignored.

Until fairly recent years, it was generally felt that both the public schools and the older universities were open only to the wealthy. At the same time it was well known that originally these institutions were primarily intended for the education of the poor. By the provision of scholarships, by Government grants, and by municipal generosity the older universities have of recent years been brought within the reach of nearly every student in Britain intellectually capable of profiting from them. The same change has not taken place in connection with the historic public schools; but there is no real reason why it should not take place.

It might be arranged with comparative ease if the entrance scholarship examinations to the latter were altered so as to make them capable of being taken by children educated in elementary schools. This would be an invaluable first step toward a situation in which, if the children of the captains of industry were not educated in the schools of the workers, the children of the workers would have access to advantages hitherto reserved for those of the captains of industry.

Side Trips by Stratosphere

THE stratosphere is said to offer the best facilities for rapid sky transit. Incomplete surveys indicate that the expense of obtaining a right of way would be no obstacle to the undertaking. In fact, the isothermal region has been singularly free from prospecting parties and no claims have been "staked out" to present difficulties in the laying out of an air line between world points.

Free from clouds and treacherous winds, the stratosphere needs no promotion department to urge its advantages over the lower levels. The chief difficulties lie in getting up to it. Nevertheless, the skyologists appear to be agreed that the stratosphere has all the attributes necessary to promise a development that will bring America and Europe within commuting distance of each other. Having breakfast in London with a fair prospect of doing a little business in New York before lunching at San Francisco and reaching Hong Kong by bedtime is suggested as within the possibilities. More conservative investigators, however, intimate that no better than 500 miles an hour should be expected.

Meanwhile skyological engineers are pursuing their survey, making borings, determining distances, marking off station sites and otherwise preparing for what may become the Circumworld Cloudless, Ltd., New York to New York in 48 hours, via London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Peiping, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco and Chicago; side trips to polar regions at nominal cost.

Editorial Notes

Some members of the wet press have been gleefully telling how three goats, recently arrived in New York, were treated to enough of the new non-intoxicating beer to make them drunk. Making a goat the goat of such a joke may be the sign of that sense of humor drys are supposed to lack. Still it doesn't prove anything but what is already known—that goats are not particular about what they consume.

"Roosevelt gay as fog thickens," runs a headline over a report on the President's yachting vacation. Considering the kind of times in which he has been called to steer America's ship, it seems a good thing he's that kind of man.

Impromptu Sports

THERE is much to be said in favor of impromptu sports. It is easy to recall elaborately planned tennis tournaments, worked out in advance to the veriest detail, for which all other claims were magnanimously waived; which came, alas, to naught, when the courts dissolved into a pond, and only the caterers were sufficiently imaginative to appear in the middle of the deluge with tubs of ice cream.

Ah, the Olympian programs which have suffered sudden blight just as they were about to burgeon into something rare and spectacular. For example, the hockey match scheduled between the two second elevens of our local schools for girls. Everybody was coming. In addition to both teaching staffs and a multitude of lesser scholars, the famous first elevens had condescended to shed upon the assembly the glory of their presence. The village drapery had been depleted of its stock of blue ribbon and yellow ribbon to satisfy an unexpected demand for new ties and hair ribbons. All outstanding impositions had been cleaned off the slate the day before the game. And when the two teams awoke, as teams will, in the small hours of that auspicious morn, snow three feet deep covered vale and upland. By nine the goal posts had disappeared.

I can recall without a smile a sailing expedition upon which I embarked, at the request of a friend, with all the preparation and publicity of an international conference. We were stopping at a seaside resort, and the approaching event was the talk of our lodging house at breakfast, luncheon, tea and dinner, for days beforehand. The cook talked it over with the chambermaid, and the chambermaid with the laundress, whose husband had gone to sea twenty years before and never been seen "no more." We were cheered by a score of brave but trembling hearts, and loosening the boom, launched our one-sail rowboat into the midst of a group of jagged rocks. We bumped about a bit, bouncing from one jagged point to another, and finally getting nowhere, abandoned our Odyssey. It was an inglorious finish, and even the discovery, later, that we had started out without rudder, restored but slightly our greatly damaged pride.

* * *

The experience, however, served to strengthen my conviction that impromptu sports are by far the most successful. A recent laboratory test offers irrefutable proof.

It began at the breakfast table, by my generously undertaking to read aloud a convincing editorial on economy which appeared in the Morning Star. Finding, at the end of the third paragraph, that I was my sole remaining audience, I concluded that the thing was meant for me. Circumstances apparently collaborating, my glance then fell upon an advertisement: "Ladies & Gents Rubbers 25c a pair—Kipper's Street Floor—KUMERLY." The last two words of course I could not understand, but I knew where Kipper's was, for I had always made a point, when on a shopping tour, of hurrying past the door because of a mingled, and exceedingly powerful, odor of peanuts and fried sausage, which came, as far as I could observe, from behind the millinery counter. And rubbers at 25 cents the pair were an opportunity.

Shortly aften ten I emerged from a human ant heap at the stocking counter and, having been carried perforce six times in the wrong direction, arrived eventually, rather creased, but inordinately triumphant, at the extreme outer crust of the purchasers of rubbers. The counter was out of sight, but the large, hand-lettered sign, which waved like a banner over the diving, plunging backs of women of every shape and style, left me in no doubt concerning my whereabouts. Already I had learned that the game demanded skill rather than brute force. It was always, I told myself, the intellect which, in the end, achieved the goal I waited. Occasionally a corner of the counter was revealed. Then I made a snatch, only to pull out a size nine or ten. But patience was rewarded. By noon only three of the mob remained, obviously ready to desist and "call it a day." They vanished.

* * *

I was left alone, with a considerable number of rubbers still on the table before me. What if they were not in pairs; having found a six, it was not unreasonable to hope that its mate might be uncovered. I commenced the search. The smell of aniseed, however, suddenly informed me that my solitude was ended. I moved to the left. A sticky lollipop followed, and with it a self-contained young gentleman of seven. "R" he declared, with a cherubic eye on the signboard, and sucked the lollipop. "U" he continued, and regaled himself afresh. He had reached the second "B," and the middle of his candy, when a mountainous shadow engulfed us both, and a voice shrieked, "Freddie! Where *have* you been? Momma's most crazy. Don't you ever do such a thing again!" Freddie gazed coldly at his overwrought parent and finished the word "Rubbers."

Maternal pride nevertheless stayed the course of justice. The mother beamed in my direction. "Ain't he smart?" she gurgled, as her eyes traveled to the banner. "Twenty-five cents," she repeated, and overthrew the pile. I examined my solitary rubber. It was really very neat, with a restrained but decorative red line underneath the instep. Clearly, the pick of the counter and the only one of my size which I had seen thus far. I resumed the search for its mate. The other woman joined me, having also found a rubber to start with.

Around the table we went, hunting, overturning. Time went by. No one thought of lunch, except the small boy, who made periodic demands for nickels and corresponding trips to the quick lunch counter. I paused for breath, and glanced at the other customer. She had lost that first animated flush and leaned, a trifle heavily I thought, against the woodwork. The rubber she was endeavoring to match hung limply from her fingers. I could see the marking on it. It was a six. And there was a fine, red line under the instep. Its mate fell out of my hand, onto the floor. My rival grabbed, and with a deep, contented sigh handed over her quarry to a bundle girl. The game was hers, at what total cost of cakes, cookies and ice cream sodas only Freddie knows. And all it had cost me was twenty cents, for car fare—a small amount indeed for an entire day's outing.

P. P. S.

Notes From Paris

The World's Biggest Clock

PARISIANS are seldom concerned over the time of day. There is inherent in the French temperament too great a capacity for enjoying fully the present moment to permit any particular preoccupation with the passage of the hours. Engrossed in the pastime of appreciating culinary delights, for instance, the Parisian would probably be inclined to resent having a "Big Ben" boom out the fact that he has been at the luncheon table two hours already. The absence hitherto of any outstanding timepiece in Paris is probably explained by some such scruples, and at the same time explains the exceptionally great interest taken in the début here of what is authoritatively described as "the biggest clock in the world." Certainly it is one of the "tallest," for it is placed about two-thirds of the way up the Eiffel Tower, at the height of 636 feet, and it measures 63 feet in diameter. Besides its unusual dimensions, however, the French version of "Big Ben" has other claims to distinction. For although it is visible from almost any point in Paris, it has no face, no hands, and no works—at least not in the usual sense of the terms. The answer is that the new clock is a luminous one. The hours, from one to twelve, are simply great colored lights, or reflectors. The "hands" are lines of electric light bulbs, which burn for a minute, then go out, and the line further on is then illuminated to burn in its succession for one minute. The hour "hand" operates in the same way, but of course more slowly. The "movement" is regulated by a synchronized electric motor.

* * *

Boom! Boom! Now It's Noon

A score of years ago Paris did have its official timepiece which literally "boomed" out the hour. In the gardens of the Palais Royal, whose cloistered quiet, contrasting queerly with the roar of thick traffic outside, is broken only by the chatter of children and the splash of fountains, is the old noonday gun. Exactly as the sun reached its zenith this small cannon suddenly sounded, warning all merchants, artisans and laborers in the heart of Paris that it was time to suspend their work. The rays of the noon sun striking a special reflector touched off the charge on clear days during the summer and autumn. The gun is exactly on the meridian line of Paris, where it was installed back in 1786. When the war began in 1914 the pacific little gun became silent and has remained so ever since. Now, however, it has been decided to resume its use once more, as part of a comprehensive plan for restoring the whole of the Palais Royal, built in 1629 by Cardinal Richelieu, to its former glory and beauty. The only thing that is puzzling the Ministry of Beaux Arts is the question of how to accommodate the noonday cannon's detonation to the irregularities of "summer time."

* * *

Parisians Have Flair for Fairs

Springtime is fair time in Paris, and the city lays claim to the title "largest in the world" for another of its attractions, the Foire de Paris, or Paris Fair. This commercial exposition has in fact grown so greatly since its inception a quarter of a century ago that it now covers more than 400,000 square meters of ground space, and groups this year 7850 exhibitors. Actually, however, the claim of Paris to distinction as a "fair city" has a much sounder basis in the number and quality of its old popular fêtes or fairs. There is, for instance, the "Foire St. Germain," which opened recently at the same time as the Paris Fair, in the same picturesque quarter on the Left Bank of the Seine where it originated and flourished centuries ago. It still today manages to retain something of its medieval character, thanks to carefully conceived decorations and to the picturesqueness of the setting itself. This is, unfortunately, no longer true of the two other Paris fairs which rival the St. Germain fair in antiquity and renown, the Gingerbread Fair and the Ham Fair, or "Foire au Jambon." Little more than the quaintness of the names, and in the case of the former, the small brown gingerbread pigs on which the merchant writes your name with sugar icing while you wait, remain as evidences of the charm these fêtes once held for Parisians.

* * *

What Would Molière Say?

The cinema, which recently made its first appearance in French politics with the construction of a projection room in the Chamber of Deputies, is now rapidly making its way into Parisian diplomacy, art and music. In at least one important embassy here, motion picture shows are a frequent feature of social gatherings. In the Louvre Museum, construction of an auditorium specially designed for the projection of films has just been completed. Finally, plans have been announced for the presentation of motion picture programs once a week in the Opéra Comique, French National theater of light opera. The new directors of the Opéra Comique feel that certain filmed operettas would have a definite place among the stage performances, and that the popularity of such films would help to reduce the theater's deficit. And now there is even talk—although so far it is no more than that and is not likely to become so—of giving occasional film performances in that sacred precinct of the stage, the Comédie Française!

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

An Antillean Experiment

IT HAS been said that all the adult inhabitants of the Virgin Islands could be accommodated in the Lewisohn Stadium. Columbia University has more students in the course of a year than the total population of these islands, and more teachers than they have payers of income taxes. There are at least a dozen cities in this State that have each as many men, women and children and several times as many voters. St. Thomas is said to be one of "the most beautiful imaginable." It would seem to be just the place in which to develop a Utopia. And this, Governor Pearson, with his Chautauqua experience in trying to enrich the lives of people, specially in the small towns of America, set out to do two years ago.

He had the unhappy lot of having his "American Bermudas" advertised to the world as a "poorhouse." But he persisted in zealous devotion to the moral and intellectual development of this little Antillean archipelago. Though he had no delusions about the difficulties of the undertaking, he was not deterred. Hurricane and drought added their woes to wretched economic conditions. Yet progress has been made, and the people have risen in their aspirations, their educational and social advantages and even in their substance above the poorhouse level. They have had sight of possible improvements not before within their view, and have been incited to better things.

So much may be said for this high-minded and devoted proconsul as he retires from his island post. If his program seemed to suggest the recovery of a lost insular Atlantis, it is none the less encouraging to know that men still have such dreams for human betterment, and give their whole-souled effort to getting their ideals realized even on so small a scale.—*New York Times.*